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H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AND
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
T. W. ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
"SCHOOL,"
BY
THE POONA AMATEURS.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Jack Poyntz.....Captain Wickham
Beau Farintosh.....Captain Bonomi
Lord Beaufoy.....Mr C E Baynes
Doctor Sutcliffe.....Lieut-Genl Pottinger
Mr Krux.....Mr F Lloyd Jones
Vaughan.....Mr Stubbs
Bella.....Mrs Price
Naomi Tighe.....Miss Borradaile
Mrs Sutcliffe.....Mrs Pottinger.

Kitty—Mrs Currie | Tilly—Miss R Pottinger
Milly—Miss Nuthall | Hetty—Miss I Pottinger
Laura—Miss F Kirkham &c, &c, &c.

Keepers ..... { Mr Bayly, R.A. / Mr Waddington, R.A.
Footmen ..... &c, &c., &c.

ACT I.
A Glade in a Wood.
(*Lapse of a Week.*)
ACT II.
The Schoolroom.
(*Lapse of Two Hours.*)
ACT III.
Outside the Schoolroom.
(*Lapse of Six Weeks.*)
ACT IV.
Outside the Schoolroom.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; and play commences at 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Orchestra Stalls.....Rs. 4
Dress Circle, Front Row.....„ 4
Do. Other Rows.....„ 3
Pit Stalls.....„ 2
Back Seats and Gallery.....„ 1

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GOVERNMENT TESTIMONIAL FOR CHUBB'S STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

"Supreme Court of Newfoundland,
"Registrar's Office, St. Johns, August 22, 1892.
"MESSRS. CHUBB & SON,
"LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—In the Great Fire of July 8th last, which has now become historic, the Massive Stone Court House was entirely destroyed.

The Records of the Supreme Court and of the Registrar of Deeds for the Island, of all which I was the Custodian, were contained in a Brick Vault built as an Annexee to the Court House, and communicating with it through my Office. The doors of the Vault and Grille were of your manufacture; and I am happy to say that, though the outside door was exposed to the most intense heat—a heat so great as to render friable the stone beneath—the contents of the Vault were completely uninjured.

"I have great pleasure in thus testifying to the security and trustworthiness of your work, and in adding, if possible, to the high reputation of your establishment.

"I cannot conceive of any severer test than that to which your workmanship was exposed.

"I am, Dear Sirs, yours Faithfully,
"ALEX. J. W. MCNEILY, Q.C.,

"Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, and Registrar of Deeds for the Island of Newfoundland."

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.

MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEF.
Sizes: 22", 24", 26", 28", 31", 33", and 38".

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CREDITORS are hereby requested to present themselves or send some person duly authorized to receive PAYMENT of the FINAL DIVIDEND of 6·79ths Pies (i. e. about 3¼ per cent.) per Rupee on account of their CLAIMS against the estate of Messrs. STARK WINKLER and Co. (in liquidation) next MONDAY, the 10th October, 1892.

F. A. REDDIE,
Chairman, Trustees Committee,
Stark Winkler and Co.
(in liquidation.)

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on by the Undersigned JOINTLY with Mr. CAWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL under the name of PATELL, SETT and Co., as proprietors of the Flour Mill, lately known as Bapty Mill, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent from the First October Instant.

KAVASJI MERWANJI SETT,
JEHANGIER PESTANJEE AYEM.

Bombay, 5th October, 1892.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the Twelfth Day of October, 1892, for LANDING PUMPING MACHINERY, ENGINES BOILERS, &c., from vessels either in the Harbour or in the Docks and delivering the same at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Warli.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 150 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office: Bombay, 5th October, 1892.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 243, Bazar Gate Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1892, at 2 P.M., to consider the advisability or otherwise of Voluntary Winding up of the Company under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act.

By Order,
ખાટાઊ જીવણદાસની કંપની.
i. e., KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1892.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, "G" in Diamond.

GIBBS PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS	50,000	tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE	10,000	„
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD	5,000	„
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000	„
GLASGOW WATERWORKS	3,500	„
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS	9,000	„
BARROW DOCKS	7,000	„ &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement has also Engineer's testimonials and prices can be obtained from

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balances, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance, Postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE EQUESTRIAN ORGANISATION TRAVELLING.

FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

A WORLD OF NOVELTIES.
OPEN EVERY EVENING AT 8 P.M.
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 9 P.M.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAYS.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m.
Children admitted Half Price to all Parts.
ALWAYS PRESENTING PLEASINGLY PREPARED PROGRAMMES OF SPOTLESS FUN AND HARMLESS
HILARITY FOR THE MILLION ARTISTIC ACTS AND ANTICS, AND NOVEL DISPLAYS OF INTREPIDITY AND GRACE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Boxes to seat 4 Persons.....Rs. 16
First Class Chairs.....„ 3
Second Class Chairs.....„ 2
First Class Gallery.....„ 1
Second Class Gallery.....Annas 8

NO HALF PRICE AT THE EVENING PERFORMANCES.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION
"THE WATER PANTOMIME."

Seats may be booked at the Circus between the hours of 10 to 12 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M.

FRANK BROWN,
Proprietor and General Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith,
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two „	Liqueur	„ 34	„
Three „	do.	„ 36	„
Five „	do.	„ 40	„
Five „	Special do.	„ 42	„
OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."			
One Star		Rs. 28	per doz.
Three „		„ 30	„

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 236,545 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE

Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per

doz. qts.

Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.

„ 25 per 2 „ pints.

FROM

DENISON & CO.,

33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE MOST POPULAR

SQUARE PIANOFORTES

OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART

GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S

IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેઇખાદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.
NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Port of Rangoon, established by an Act of the Governor-General for India in Council, being Act No. XV, of 1879, require the services of an Engineer for the Port of Rangoon. Salary at the rate of Rupees One Thousand per Month for the first twelve months of actual service. Annual increments of salary of Rupees One Hundred per month will be made after the first twelve months if the Commissioners are satisfied with the way in which the work is performed until the salary amounts to Rupees Fifty on Hundred per Month. No allowances over and above his salary are made to the Engineer.

If an Engineer in the service of the Government of India wishes, with the consent of the Government, to obtain the appointment and to retain his claim for pension and leave allowances, in such case, if he is appointed, a deduction of 20 per cent. from his salary will be made and paid to Government. The service is terminable at any time after it has been entered upon by a six months' notice, expiring six months after the date of the notice given by either party to the engagement to the other of a desire so to terminate it.

Passage money from the port of embarkation will be paid by the Commissioners to the Engineer on arrival in Rangoon.

Further particulars concerning the appointment may be had of the Vice-Chairman to the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon to whom all applications for the appointment must be made on or before the 2nd day of January 1893.

E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, The 16th September, 1892.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of the ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated 30th September, 1890.

THE TRUSTEES of the abovenamed Indenture are prepared to receive private offers for the PURCHASE of the MILL PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, subject to the printed particulars and conditions of sale to be had at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, solicitors, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

The offers should be sent in under sealed covers addressed to the Trustees at the office aforesaid of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, at the latest before One O'clock Noon on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October 1892.

No offer which is under Rupees Four Lacs will be considered, nor any offer which is not accompanied by a deposit either in cash or in Government Securities of Rupees Twenty-five thousand; but the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any offer.

The Trustees will open the said sealed envelopes at One O'clock in the afternoon of the said 6th day of October, 1892.

In the event of any offer not being accepted the monies or securities deposited will be forthwith returned.

If any offer is accepted the tenderer shall forthwith on such acceptance being communicated to him pay to the Trustees a sum sufficient to make up with the said deposit of Rupees Twenty-five thousand a sum equal to fifteen per centum of the purchase money.—Dated this 28th day of September, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co.-Trustees.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated 30th September, 1890.

THE Trustees of the abovementioned Indenture are prepared to receive PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the MILL PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, subject to the printed particulars and conditions of sale to be had at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Solicitors, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

The offers should be sent in under sealed covers addressed to the Trustees at the Office aforesaid of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, at the latest before One O'clock Noon on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October, 1892.

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If any offer is accepted the tenderer shall forthwith on such acceptance being communicated to him pay to the Trustees a sum sufficient to make up with the said deposit of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand, a sum equal to fifteen per centum of the purchase money.—Dated this 28th Day of September 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bath-rooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed for License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

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ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(By Permission.)

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious, I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.

My experience of her treatment would be to advise all Ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man, as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS.

Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 15th September 1892.

N.B.—"MOFUSSIL & UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS" can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Re. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to urnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all disorderes from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

HAND-BOOK
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on question regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

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MADRAS.

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FOR OCTOBER, 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
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The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
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The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:
A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY

and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OILS also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£333,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to } £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881.....£4,573,299 | 1891.....£7,894,357
1886.....£5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years.....£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, excellent inlaid ornamental household furniture of artistic design, handsome Chinese and Japanese vases and jars, marble statuette, fulcaries, durries, lamps, &c., &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinetmaker (alias Daroona) an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Jamsetjee Nowrojee and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th instant, at 2 p.m. (on each day) at the furniture shop, Byculla (opposite the Byculla Bridge), the whole of the above rich furniture, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers, consisting inlaid ornamental, richly carved satin wood and neat, plain, artistic design, drawing-room cabinets, side boards, chiffoniers, brackets, with mirrors, dumb waiters, teapoys, pier tables, book cases, velvet lined couches and chairs, prideau, bentwood, drawing, dining, bed-room, office and durbar chairs, marble topped round and toilet tables, washing sets, handsome Japanese Satsuma, large vases and jars, bronze, majolica, copper and brass vases, figures and card plates, Japanese and corner cabinets, solid marble pillar, China garden seats, show cases, Chinese coat, Japanese and handsomely carved screens, Delhi work borders, fans, hand paintings, panels, Minton tiles, Benares work shields, trunks, writing tables, ottomans, pedestals, gowns press, gas pendants, globe lights, filter incomplete furniture, large Moradabad wory trak, copying press, iron and teak bedsteads, almyrah, carpenter instruments, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 6, 1892.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 125,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL.....£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „
For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.....„ 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.
3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.
CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.
ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.
DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. K. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLS

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown & Pinn	1,000	200	200	10	280
Back Bay Baths	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	62
Borar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1050
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyser & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	170	div 23½	291xd
Kurrachee Landing	1500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	900	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Firelin.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Spencer and Co.					
Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	825
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	2,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	905
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	138½ 475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	225
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	130 515
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	93½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	480
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	260
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	625
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	133½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		425
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.				75	245
Volkart	375	200	all	...	
	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,080

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	505
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	86
Bellary D. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay Unitted Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	1,	12½	675
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,898	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	4x2½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hinguna that Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,010
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	670
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	380
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830w.d.
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	330
Leopold	3,000	100	100	15 pr. ct.	183
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	7.0
Lukmidass Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,165
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,325
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	460
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,535
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	1.5
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M. Co.	4.50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730w.d.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,115
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	585
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Manmatte	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	260
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-1	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-12	"
Bombay do.	"	25-13-6	
English Sovereigns	"	16-4-6	
Do. Drazons	"	16-4	
Bar Silver 17 Betternes	"	106-7	
Do. 11/12 do.	"	105-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	225	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223-8	"
Napo-Francs	"	321	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p. m.
Concert, Seamen's Institute, on behalf of Sailors' Orphan Society, 9 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, "School," by Poona Amateurs, 9 p. m.
Back Bay Baths, Roughton Cup Race.
Fair and Magic Feats, Lakshmi Narayen Temple, Gowalia Tank.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi, &c.; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; Asloun (s), Singapore; and Surat (s), China, &c.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, on Friday evening.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. Roque Constancio Da Costa who arrived from Portugal on Tuesday, is proceeding to Goa to stand as a candidate for Bardez, at the forthcoming general election of the deputies.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Maria Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th instant.

RANGERS' F. C.—There will be a committee meeting after the game this evening. Members are requested to attend. The Club play the Yorks L. Inf. on Monday next in the first round of the Rugby Union Tournament.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Buckoo Yacub, a milkman, living with his family in Gogharee Mohalla, reports that during the absence of himself and family from home, on Tuesday afternoon, some one entered his house and, forcing open two boxes, stole ornaments and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 2,482.

SMALL CAUSES COURT VACATION.—The Small Causes Court will be closed for the Dewalee Holidays from Tuesday, the 18th, to Friday, the 21st instant, and the annual October vacation will commence from Saturday, the 22nd instant, till Friday, the 11th November. The Court will re-open for business from Saturday, the 12th proximo.

FALL FROM A RECKLA.—Early yesterday morning, a Mahomedan, named Mirza Ali Khan Mohamed, aged 25 years, drove from the Fort, in a reckla, to his house at Chinch Bunder 1st Street, and while getting out of it, he jumped and falling on his side fractured his right thigh. He is now being treated at the J. J. Hospital.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—On Tuesday evening, at about 4-30 o'clock, a Hindoo, about 50 years of age, was seen by Vishnu Ramchunder, a Municipal mucadam, struggling in the Sanklia Tank. Immediate assistance was rendered by sending in a man with a jowlee, but the Hindoo pushed it away, and did not seize it. A boat was then put in, and the body removed from the tank, when life was extinct. There were no external marks of violence. At an inquest held yesterday morning at the morgue, a verdict of drowning was recorded.

THE BISHOP OF MYLAPORE.—The Right Rev. Dr. Reed de Sylva arrived from Europe by the s. s. Domenico Balduino, accompanied by his private secretary. After a short stay at the Esplanade Hotel his lordship will proceed to Goa on a visit to the Governor-General and the Patriarch of India, and will return here on his way to Colombo for the purpose of meeting the Papal Delegate in his capacity as Royal Commissioner to put into execution the new Settlements regarding the "Concord" made between his Holiness the Pope and the King of Portugal.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 1,984 patients were treated in the month of September last; amongst them 1482 were Hindoos, 499 Mahomedans, and 3 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated 284 were from Punchvati, 831 from Nasik, and 367 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 7 were from Punchvati, 445 from Nasik, and 47 from adjacent villages. The 3 Christians were from Nasik. Only twelve minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sloane placed one Shunker Abba *alias* Hurry Ramchunder, a notorious character, on a charge of the theft of a dhotar, valued at eight annas, the property of Govind Luxman, residing at Gilder Street. On Sunday last, the complainant hung his dhotar to dry in his master's verandah, when the accused entered the compound, and made off with the dhotar. As the accused was going away, the complainant came out of his room, and missing the dhotar suspected the accused to have stolen it. He followed the accused and arrested him, when the dhotar was found tied up in a bundle under his arm. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that he had bought the dhotar, but as he had no witnesses to substantiate his statement and as he had undergone several previous convictions, the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—On the 18th of June last, Mooniram Duljee was sentenced by Mr. C. W. Richardson, to one year's rigorous imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 400, or in default to undergo further imprisonment for four months, for attempting to commit a theft, in a building, in the Fort, on that day. The Magistrate had also ordered that after the expiration of the period of the sentence the accused should be bound over in a sum of Rs. 200, and two sureties for Rs. 200 each, for his future good behaviour. The accused came out of the Jail, on Tuesday last, and in accordance of Mr. Richardson's order he was placed before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. The accused having failed to furnish the securities, the Magistrate sent the papers of the case to the High Court under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code for confirmation of the sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, passed upon the accused by Mr. Richardson, in default of his failing to furnish the securities for his future good behaviour.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner yesterday, held an enquiry at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, into the circumstances touching the death of Tookaram Seetoba, aged about 50 years, a reckla-driver. The deceased was addicted to drink, and on the 28th of last month, while under the influence of liquor, Tookaram was asked by a barber in the Crawford Market, whether he would like to have a shave. The deceased, thereupon, gave the barber a slap. Another barber interfered, and Tookaram slapped him also. An altercation then ensued between the deceased and the two barbers, and Tookaram picked up a stone to strike the barbers, but they made their escape. The deceased then slept on the footpath along the east side of the Crawford Market, where some time after, he was found in an unconscious state. The deceased was removed by the police to the hospital, where he was detained for treatment, but he died their subsequently. Dr. Easden, the house surgeon, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that death was caused by apoplexy brought about by hard drinking. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE game to-day will be as under. Kick-off at 5 p.m. sharp.

COLOURS.	Back	WHITE.
C St Paul		J Fido
J W E Donaldson	¾	P Fischer
A Walpole		J Waller
C B Winter	¾	T Reed
W Sutherland	½	G F Lund
P G Clark		J E P White
E T Tudor		H C W Fido
G J L Home		J W Roberts
V Brown		E C Good
T L Roberts	Forwards	F H Blodwell
A S Capper		H Sealy
J H Murray		C Simmonds
H Payne Gallwey		J Fido
J H St John		A Smith
DaCosta		F Brewin
N J Stabb		

THE THANA DAK BUNGALOW.

MR. W. F. SINCLAIR, Collector of Thana, writes to us: Sir,—I hope that you will kindly let the sporting public of Bombay know that there is now no messman at the Travellers' Bungalow, at Thana. Gentlemen using it during the coming season had better bring well-filled baskets, and (if they mean to sleep there) bedding. I am sorry that it cannot be made more comfortable; but, as a matter of fact, the bungalow does not pay its way, and every rupee spent upon it is taken from poor men to spend upon those better off. There are, however, two good Parsee shops in the town, with which almost any arrangement for food or furniture can be made.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. VS. TELEGRAPH C. C.

A CRICKET match was played between two elevens of the above clubs on Saturday, the 1st instant, and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A.

Messrs. H. Clark, George, James, and Winckler batted well for the Y. M. C. A., and H. Clark and E. James were well on the wicket. Pitcher was the only one of the Telegraph C. C. who was at all successful with the leather.

The following are the scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

H J Clark, b H Pitcher	40
W George, b H Pitcher	20
W B Leggett, c H Pitcher, b Boyne	3
E James, c H Pitcher, b A Pitcher	23
H K Winckler, not out	20
A J Cooper run out	2
A L Roberts, c Williams, b Parrott	6
V Roberts, D Holden, E H Coutts, W Peyton, to bat.	
Extras	6
Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H Pitcher	115	82	6	2
Parrott	35	29	0	1
W Boyne	25	15	1	1
W Baillie	25	22	0	0

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

W Baillie, b E James	0
Robbins, c Winckler, b H J Clark	3
H Pitcher, b E James	2
Parker, b H J Clark	9
A Pitcher, b H J Clark	3
Boyne, b E James	0
Williams, run out	1
Parrott, not out	0
Long, run out	0
Love, b H J Clark	0
D'souza, b H J Clark	0
Extras	5
Total	23

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H J Clark	50	8	5	5
E James	45	10	3	3

POONA Y. M. C. A. VS. BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

The return match between the Poona Y. M. C. A. and an Eleven of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. was played last Saturday, and resulted in a win for the latter by 19 runs.

The following are the scores:—

POONA Y. M. C. A.

Rev Clarke, c Allen	4
Inwards, b Allan	12
Cox, b Allan	12
A Wood, c Myrus, b Allan	23
Plunkett, b Sands	9
Oody, not out	16
A Ward, b Allan	21
L Glancey, b Allan	3
Norman, c Sands, b Allan	2
Hanson, b Allan	0
Peyton, b Allan	4
Extras	9
Total	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Allan	150	32	10	9
Butler	75	18	7	0
Vears	15	17	0	0
Sands	25	22	1	1

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

E Simmonds, b Inwards	2
A P O'Brien, b Wood	16
E Sands, b Inwards	9
J Allan, b Ward	22
M Purvis, c Cox, b Ward	28
A L de Mynn, b Ward	2
C H Butler, run out	0
H J McAfee, b Inwards	8
R Laxton, not out	11
H W Nash, b Inwards	6
Vears, c Hanson, b Plunkett	1
Extras	22
Total	127

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Inwards	115	35	10	4
Woods	95	25	10	1
Plunkett	61	13	7	1
Ward	50	21	2	3

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary Suits.

24-91—Payne, G and S—Lady Janbai vs Moosa Tharia—Little, S, N and B—(Part heard.)
10-92—Edgelow, and G—Fakirchund Premchand and others, vs Bai Bhimabai Naikin—H S Dikshit.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Summary Suits to be dismissed in Chamber, Rule 74 A.

1671-66—Crawford, and H—John L Brochic vs Hajee Moosa Joosub.
1675-66—Clevel nd, and P—Pater Ewart and others vs Toolsevdas Dewjee and others.
1676-66—Crawford and H—The Broker Loan Discount Banking Co vs Cooverjee Hurmanjee Kupurwalla.
1678-66—Acland, P and B—The Chartered Bank of India, A and China vs Ruttonsey Damjee and others.
1685-66—Crawford, and H—The Asiatic Banking Corporation vs Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Ghuta.
1694-66—A P and Bishop—Jamsetjee Cursetjee Batlibai and others vs Valsey Nathai an another.
1703-66—Remington—Luxmidas Khimjee and another vs Doongersey Gope
1727-66—Remington—The Bank of Bombay vs Ramdas Hurgowandas.
1737-66—A P and Bishop—John Sands and another vs Oomedchand Roopchand.
1747-66—Remington—John Campbell vs Purmanund Bhagwandas.
1771-66—Crawford and H—Alexander H Campbell and others vs Tricumjee Valjee and others.
1772-66—Crawford and H—Alexander H Campbell and others vs Ruttonsey Cullianjee and others.
1787-66—K R and Prescot—The Delhi and London Bank vs Paul Edward Bonder.
1793-66—Remington—Andrew Grant and others vs Kessowdas Sewdas.
68-67—Kelly and Co—Leo Schuster and others vs Nasserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia and another.
74-67—Acland P and B—The London Asiatic and American Co vs Bhicoo Pillajee.
105-67—A P and Bishop—The London Asiatic American Co vs Purshotam Tapidas and another.
106-67—Remington—The Bank of Bombay vs Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Ranna.
111-67—Tyabjee vs Nugardas Purmanundas vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

205-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Baliaji Appajee Naltora Gowli—In person—Part heard.
521-91—Jenardhan and A—Charles A Turner vs Abdool Kader Hajee Abdulla and others—A Bland.
387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwekajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.
250-92—In person—Mahomedaly Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkutli.
606-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Ookerda and others vs Tricumjee Shewjee and others—P, G and S, Crawford, B and Co, T. D and C.
448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Manockbai and others—K D Shroff.
206-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas vs Vittoo Appajee Gowli.
301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, vs Arthur Francis Soundy—Pestonjee R. and K.
149-92—Bhaishunker and K—Charles Agnew Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—Pestonjee, R and K, Crawford, B and Co., and Chitnis, M and M To Vary Commissioner's Report.
370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmalli Rahimbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Roughton and B.

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THE inhabitants of the villages of Prezedborrow and Chlewo, in the district of Schildberg, Germany, have been thrown into a state of great perturbation by the sight of a balloon, which hailed from Berlin, and landed in their neighbourhood. The peasants fell upon their knees and prayed; others cried in anguish, "The cholera is coming! The cholera is coming! The cholera is coming!" and ran home. The aeronauts experienced great difficulty in effecting a landing. In other places over which the balloon passed the inhabitants crossed themselves, believing that Death was in the car with his scythe on an errand from Heaven to mow them down.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE "BLUDGEON CLAU[illegible]

THE *Rast Goftar* observes:—For the first ti[illegible] history of the Bombay Corporation has "the [illegible] clause" of the Municipal Act been applied to [illegible] Government. Government required the Muni[illegible] to keep up the Infectious Diseases Hospital in [illegible] Road. The Corporation replied that it was not [illegible] to maintain it in ordinary times, the obligation to [illegible] it open being only in times of an epidemic. Go[illegible] ment differed materially from this interpretation of [illegible] Act by the Corporation, while the Corporation adh[illegible] to its own view. Government have, therefore, authorized the Accountant-General, under the power vested in them, to receive from the Bank of Bombay, out of the Municipal funds, the sum of Rs. 247. Whether the Government are right or wrong in their interpretation of the law, the resort to such an extreme measure is very much to be regretted. Nothing short of absolute necessity can justify it. We are afraid the wording of the Act is not so clear as to leave no room for more than one interpretation of the duties of the Corporation in this matter. The Corporation was so sure of the righteousness of its own position that it withstood the payment of the amount, however trifling it was, on principle. The Corporation stood upon its own dignity, and the Government stood upon its own. In such an event the weaker party has to go to the wall, and in this case it unfortunately happens that the weaker party has a semblance of right on its side. It is a thousand pities that the relations of the Government and the Municipality have been further embittered by the action taken against the Corporation. We do not think the Corporation deserved to be placed in the humiliating position which the Government has reduced it to. It will not be surprising if the Corporation will resent this treatment by refusing hereafter to spend at the request of Government any more of its money on purposes outside its strict legal obligations.

GOVERNMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

Referring to Lord Harris's exposition of his educational policy at the opening of the Victoria High School at Poona, the *Indu Prakash* writes:—It is this settled policy of Government of withdrawing from higher education which the people are frightened with, and which they are protesting against. As we have said they do not object to increased expenditure on primary education, but they have a decided objection to reduced expenditure on higher education. They do not care whether the Government is generous or niggardly, whether it transfers grants from one head to another. They would like to have, if possible, more money spent on education in general, but in any case they would not have it reduced. The popular notion is that Government wishes to spend neither on primary nor on higher education, but to reduce the grant for all education, and apply the sum so saved for purposes of frontier defence and frontier warfare. Such a notion ought to be discarded in view of the explanation offered by Lord Harris. We must accept the explanation as true, and must take the policy to be to reduce the grant on higher education and spend it on primary education. We accept the latter part as laudable, but we cannot acquiesce in the former. We say extend primary education by all means, but do not reduce higher education; extend that too, if possible, at any rate keep it intact.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—In the speech Lord Harris delivered at the Victoria High School, his Excellency used an expression which is clearly indicative of impatience of outside criticism. We are, however, glad that the head of the Bombay Government is, with his usual candour, still prepared "to harp upon the old tune" until the critics are lulled into silence. This is undoubtedly the right attitude to take, and we await with much interest the fuller explanation his Excellency contemplates giving, as Chancellor of the University, of the educational policy of his government. We must, however, say that his recent speech has not yet convinced us of the wisdom of retrenching expenditure on higher education. We demur to Lord Harris' proposition that a government has no such qualities of generosity or niggardliness as are to be found in the character of private persons. A government is no infallible impersonality incapable of being actuated by feelings, bias or prejudices. Governments are just as liable to be misled by ill-conceived fads or theories as private individuals, and our own impression is that the local government has allowed itself to be led away partly by prejudice and partly by a wrong conception of its duty towards higher education.

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITY.

Says the *Rast Goftar*.—Lord Harris explained the educational policy of Government at the opening of the Victoria High School building at Poona this week. He appeared to defend the proposed withdrawal of the Government aid to the Bombay University on three grounds: first, that the University was now in a position to be a self-supporting institution; secondly, that the claims of primary education should have priority over those of higher education; and, lastly, that it being the duty of a Provincial Government to make a fair apportionment of the funds at its disposal over the various items of expenditure, it has to consider their relative claims before fixing the amount to be spent under each head. This, in brief, seems to be the pith of his Excellency's observations, if we have understood them right. On general grounds, they are unexceptionable. But each particular act is to be judged on its own merits, and we think that the Bombay University is not yet in a position to do without Government support, and that an annual grant of Rs. 15,000 can, under no circumstances, be a heavy drain upon the provincial fund.

THE MHOWRA ACT.

The *Rast Goftar* states:—How is the necessity to control trade in Mhowra flowers strongly emphasized? Surely not by the steady diminution of crime in the two districts during the last two years? If the evil is admittedly declining, what reason could there be to foist upon it the greater evil of a repressive and inquisitorial measure? The Presidency Association has taken pains to show in its memorial to the Government of India that it is a mistake to associate all Abkari and other offences with drunkenness. It has evolved tables out of the materials contained in official reports to show that while the proportion of drinking per head of the population has decreased in several districts, crime has increased nevertheless. The object is to point out that increase of crime is not the necessary and invariable resultant of drunkenness. Although there is no inseparable association of cause and effect in this case, it will be allowed that drunkenness will tend to the promotion of crime, and it is the duty of a Government to check it, so far as it can. But with regard to Tannah, which has always been spoken of as a most lawless and intemperate district, the Association seems to combat the very fundamental proposition to that effect, which has all along been taken for granted.

The *Gujerati* writes:—The Bombay Government published this week their resolution upon the Abkari Administration Report for 1890-91 nearly three months after the passing of the Mhowra Bill. The reasons which caused this delay are best known to Government. But the report itself supplies a strong reason why it was withheld from the public so long. The resolution states that the number of cases of illicit distillation and possession in the Tannah district fell from 578 in 1889-90 to 458 and in the Kolaba district from 105 to 12. This would have been a most fatal confession on the part of Government which passed the Mhowra Bill in face of universal opposition. In the resolution Government seek to minimise the significance of the above figures by the observation that "while there is no reason to believe that the preventive establishment has been wanting in its duty, and while it is clear that illicit practices have to some extent been checked, the necessity for legislation to control the trade in Mhowra flowers is again strongly emphasised in the criminal statistics of the year." Government, it was proclaimed the other day, can be called neither generous nor niggardly, and it would be a strange extension of this doctrine if we were to lay down on our own responsibility that it is neither consistent nor logical. But the observation we have quoted from the resolution strongly tends to support this view. How does the necessity of legislation follow from the admitted facts? For three successive years cases of illicit distillation have steadily decreased, and in face of this glaring fact it is scarcely creditable that Government should strive to vindicate the necessity of fresh legislation by a line of reasoning that is as faulty as it is disingenuous.

THE newest monkey at the Zoo is a species called by the late Rev. J. G. Wood "the mild and amiable Marimonda," but that excellent writer upon natural history admitted that it is by no means a difficult matter to rouse the angry feelings of this monkey. Hence the older and more technical name of the animal—viz., Ateles Beelzebub—seems to be not altogether undeserved. The ape is one of the group of spider monkeys which are peculiar to South and Central America. Its long legs have earned for it this popular name, though when upon the ground—a rare occurrence with so essentially an arboreal creature—it by no means comes up to its prototype in agility. The chief peculiarity of the monkey is that it has got only the merest apology for a thumb, which would appear to be rather a drawback to an animal that habitually dwells among trees; but it is able to make up for this deficiency by its long and prehensile tail.

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NOTES:

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 5.

Some little movement at length took place in London yesterday, in Bar Silver, the price of which advanced 1-16d. to 38 3-16d. per oz.; while 4 per cent silver securities were further ¼ per cent. higher at 263⅜; and in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 83⅜ cents per oz., demand exchange on London being ¼ cent higher, at 86½ dollars. Consols were unchanged in London, at 97; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 107½. The market rates of discount were unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 107½; Paris exchange on London remained at frs. 25·18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the total sales having aggregated 14,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The spot prices of Mid-Americans remained at 4 5-16d.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, excepting the most distant, in which the advance was 3-64d., the extreme quotations being 4 5-16d. for October-November deliveries, and 4 27-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, a further advance of 1-16 cent. took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands, at 7¼ cents; while January Futures were 13 cents higher, at 8·16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 37,000 bales; and the total figures for the new crop, so far, give the following comparison with those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	37,000	55,000	60,000
Three days' do	101,000	168,000	167,000
Since 1st Sept.	502,000	900,000	997,000

A large business has again been done in the staple here to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy for arrival contracts, rates for old stuff being unchanged. Exporters have again been by far the larger operators, and have bought bales from stock, consisting of 600 Julgaum, at Rs. 174; 500 Bengals, at Rs. 160-4; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 185½; 250 Akola, at Rs. 174-5; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 177; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 198½; they have also contracted for 800 bales of Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 169½-70 per candy. The Mills are credited with 3,800 bales, made up of 500 Pachora, at Rs. 175; 150 Westerns, at Rs. 174; and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 177; Indore, at Rs. 169; Ujein, at Rs. 162; and Compta, at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT is unchanged in all respects, purchases for export continuing to be upon a moderate scale, in a steady market, and on the bases of previous rates.

SEEDS are still in active request by shippers, and a large business has been done again to-day in a firm market. *Linseed* has further advanced in value, one anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-15 to Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt.; other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	488 bales.
Wheat	4,540 cwts.
Linseed	1,492 "
Rapeseed	4,968 "
Gingelly	828 "
Castorseed	1,823 "
Rice	2,592 "

FREIGHTS are firm; but there is not much business doing, owing to holders of tonnage asking rates which takers find too high. Business has been done for October shipment of Seeds to Marseilles at 9s. 6d., and for November shipment, at 10s. per ton; for Hull, October shipment of Seeds and Wheat, at 12s. 6d.; for Antwerp, also October shipment, for Cotton, at 13s.; and for wheat to Gibraltar, for the same shipment, at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have been steady throughout the day at yesterday's closing quotations. A little Bank Demand has been placed at 1s. 2 21-32d. for November delivery; and for March-April, 1893, we have heard of Telegraphic having been done at 1s. 2 11-16d. In Credits, a moderate amount of 3 months' sight paper has been placed on the basis of 1s. 2 25-32d. for October delivery; 1s. 2 13-16d. for November; 1s. 2 27-32d. for December; and 1s. 2½d. for January-February, 1893, the market having closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 2 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	.....1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	.....1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	.....1·55¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at a material advance on yesterday's rates for Fours, closing rates this evening being 105 11-16 for Cash; and 105 7-16 for this month's settlement. 102, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been neglected, and beyond an advance of Rs. 15 in Breul's Cawnpore Press, and of Rs. 2½ in the Mofussil Company's shares; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Southern Mahratta Mill shares, at our revised quotations, we have no change in Cotton Mill or Press Scrip to note. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 3¾ per share higher, at Rs. 1,035.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅜
Bar Silver	38 3-16.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, OCT. 5.

Oriental Line mail steamer "Oruba" from Australia arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Biagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Guadur Jask Muscat close at Karachi at 7 a. m. on Thursday, the 6th instant.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted locality unknown.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th October, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	8	...	13	54
Teheran	5	2	41 p.m.	..	21
Suez	5	2	45 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 5th October, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	52	..	4
" Kurrachee	...	9	..	1
" Madras	...	54	...	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 1st October, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total ..	Rs. 1,38,222	Rs. 3,11,253	Rs. 4,550	Rs. 4,55,025
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,601¼ miles.	..	..	..	4,99,002
Decrease				Rs. 43,977

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNLOW.—September 24, at Chittagong, the wife of H H Brownlow, of Puttea Tea Estate, of a daughter.
ELLISON.—September 30, at Kelso, Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev Wm Ellison, Chaplain, Mooltan, of a daughter.
MORAN.—October 1, at Pallavaram, the wife of Surgeon-Major J J Moran, M D, I M S, of a son.
MURPHY.—September 29, at Agra, the wife of J Murphy, D P W, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JEFFREYES—BELL.—September 28, at Ceylon, by the Rev O Bode, William Louis Jeffryes, of the "Kyma Kembetty" Estate, Pollibetta, Coorg, to Emily Elizabeth Bell, only daughter of John D Bell, Esq, of the "Ceylon" Estate, Pollibetta, Coorg.

DEATHS.

BATTEN.—At Mergui, L Burma, of croup, George Maxwell, the infant son of Hallet and Kate Batten.
BIRCH.—September 26, at Bankipur, Addrienne Jessica Briscoe, beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs John Briscoe Birch, aged 9 years and 6 months (of typhoid).
FRASER.—October 1, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of fever and diarrhœa, John G Fraser, Tea Planter, of Myracherra and Jaffling Gardens, aged 48 years.
LASKEY.—October 2, at Vizagapatam, Mrs Laskey, widow of the late J W Laskey, Esq, Sub-Engineer, aged 51 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1892

MR. S. B. DOIG, Sanitary Engineer to Government and Member of the Sanitary Board, recently visited Rangoon for the purpose of enquiring into the Shore system of drainage as applied to the sewerage and high pressure water service of that city, and has submitted a valuable report to Government on the whole subject. This report is appreciatively dealt with in a Government resolution, which states "that the Governor in Council has read Mr. Doig's valuable and comprehensive report with great interest, and considers that it will be of great assistance to all bodies and professional persons desirous of studying the drainage question in cities and towns." Previous to this inspection Mr. Doig had only studied the Shore system of drainage theoretically, but his reading had so impressed him with the extreme simplicity and sanitary efficiency of the system that he strongly recommended—although unsuccessfully—its adoption for the drainage of Ahmedabad. He discussed the question with Mr. Baldwin Latham, one of the most experienced sanitary engineers of the day, who was, and is, most strongly opposed to this particular system on the grounds that the exhaust air from the ejectors is most offensive in consequence of its contact with the sewage under pressure; that the noise made by the ejectors when discharging is liable to frighten horses passing in the street; that owing to faulty design of the ejectors they are not to be relied upon, and that sewage and air are as likely as not to escape the wrong way, and cause serious damage to the gravitating sewers; that the initial cost is enormous, and that the annual cost of maintenance is excessive. The objection on the score of cost seemed to be held by every one with whom Mr. Doig discussed the matter. It was on this account that he determined that he would, while carefully examining all the general details of the system, pay particular attention to the verification of the financial objection. Arriving in Rangoon on the 8th June, he devoted a week to the practical investigation of the system, receiving every assistance and attention from the President, Executive Engineer, and other officers of the Municipality. The results of his inspection are that Mr. Latham's objections are in his opinion groundless.

In the first place there is, practically, no objectionable emanation, and even if there should be, there is no reason why that could not be got rid of by the erection of a ventilating shaft and the passing thereinto of the exhaust. Practically, there is no noise in the working of the system. The ejectors have proved perfectly reliable; twenty-six of them have been in daily work during the last two years, and they have never given the slightest trouble. Unfortunately there is no doubt that the power is low, the result of the official trials showing that 67·4 per cent. of the engine-power is wasted. However, to compensate for this loss many advantages are gained. The interception and disposal of the sewage at higher levels, as compared with a single pumping station, at which the whole sewage is collected, only to be pumped up again, the fall to the pumps being an absolute waste of power; the facility with which one or more districts can be completely and finally sewered as funds are available, and the easy extension of the system to other districts; the size of the sewers is reduced to the minimum; the quantity of water for flushing and the quantity of air required for ventilation are also reduced to the minimum; deep and expensive excavations and masonry sewers and manholes are avoided; and steep cleansing gradients can always be obtained. Lastly, there is no silting up of the sewers, and no ponding up of sewage, which is disposed of finally as quickly as it is produced—a result, the value of which from a sanitary point of view in a country like India should carry the greatest weight. One advantage of the system is that there is no leakage of the sewage. The subsoil of Rangoon consists chiefly of fine sand, with water a few feet below the surface. The gravitating sewers which at present have a length of twenty-six miles, are all of cast-iron, six inches in diameter, and seven-sixteenths of an inch thick with plain sockets jointed with lead, and are laid on the sand with a gradient nowhere less than 1 in 200. The drainage is on the separate system, no rain-water being admitted. The greatest length of sewer is about fifteen hundred feet. In these twenty-six miles of piping there are at present on an average, about four blockages daily, principally caused by the presence of extraneous substances, as in the Bombay sewers, and perhaps in part owing to carelessness of workmen employed in carrying out the house-connections in leaving pieces of bricks, mortar, and so on in the inspection chambers. One constant source of blockage peculiar to Burmese towns is the quantity of sticks which find their way into sewers. The blockages thus caused are nevertheless easily removed within fifteen on twenty minutes. Each line of sewer has a two hundred gallon automatic flushing tank, and where necessary there are from two to thirty flushes in the twenty-four hours. At every change of direction there are manholes, and at the head of each sewer there is a ventilating pipe. Each house-connection has a similar pipe, carried up above the eaves of the dwelling. The sewage from each ejector is discharged into a cast-iron main, and is sealed up and rendered perfectly harmless until its arrival at the outfall in the river—the all-embracing Irrawady. Mr. Doig says that had he not been told that it was the outfall he would not have known it, as there was no foul emanation, and the foreshore showed no sign of sewage mud. There are points connected with the drainage, particularly the house-connections, that admit of improvement, but these do not affect the principle of the system, which he regards as excellent.

The cost of the Shore system in Rangoon was twenty-three and a-half lakhs, of which nearly three are debitable to water-works. The fixed population is taken at 1,09,000, in addition to which there is a large floating population of emigrants and coolies, and the sewage is sufficient for 200,000. Under ordinary circumstances the gravitating sewers would be of earthenware, and the ejector stations of masonry, so that the initial cost elsewhere should be much less. The average monthly cost of working the system is Rs. 4,257, and when the machinery is fully employed, the cost of raising the sewage is only eight pies per one thousand gallons. Owing to the peculiar habits of the people the difficulties to be contended with in Rangoon are exceptionally great, and taken as a whole "it would be difficult to find a more insanitary city. Every street has its double lines of surface drains, varying from two to six feet deep, which are used as a receptacle for all kinds of rubbish. There are large areas of the town still unreclaimed, on which huts stand huddled together and surrounded by a semi-liquid mass of decomposing filth." But there is every prospect that in a few years under the able and energetic management of the present officials, Rangoon will be the model for sanitation in the East. One great advantage the ejectors have over all other kinds of pumps is that there is no necessity for sumple wells in which the heavier portion of the sewage is strained before it is pumped, and, consequently, there is no periodical removal of offensive matter. As the final result of his inspection, Mr. Doig has no hesitation in saying that he considers the Shore drainage system, when combined with efficient house-connections, to be as near perfection as possible from a sanitary point of view. He finds it is difficult to conceive how a more simple, reliable, and sanitary arrangement for the quick disposal of sewage can be found. The promptitude with which the Governor has placed an instructive report at the disposal of the Bombay Municipality deserves recognition. The difficulties attending the problem of providing for sewerage of new Colaba and other districts in which mere gravitating water carriage for drainage is impracticable, may be surmounted by the system employed at Rangoon. But it is as well to bear in mind that Mr. Doig has not seen Mr. Baldwin Latham's hydraulic system at work in the English towns and in Cairo where it is employed. It is claimed for that system that the convenience of applying hydraulic pressure at long distances, which is denied to pneumatic pressure, ensures greater economy by reducing the number of engine stations while effecting a considerable saving of power which is admittedly much wasted in the other system. Whether the balance of advantages may not be ultimately on the side of pneumatic pressure it is not for us to say; we only desire to point out that there are two systems—one worked by air pressure and the other by water pressure, in each case applied through underground tubes and it is desirable if a choice is to be made of either that the better of the two should be selected.

DURING the year ending December 31 last there were four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven accidents of all classes in Indian railways, resulting in the deaths of six hundred and forty-five persons, the injury of a thousand and eighty-four others, and the mutilation of over eighteen hundred head of cattle. These figures are altogether above the average, but are accounted for by misfortune rather than mismanagement. This opinion, we may take it, is held by the Government of India since in the review there is not even an indirect attempt to point out how any particular accident might have been avoided. At the same time in England the increased immunity from accidents on railways is one of the most remarkable features of each succeeding year. This is of course proportionately with the ever increasing traffic, for English railways kill almost as many as Indian railways injure every year. But of the total accidents in India only seventy-three occurred to passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, and of these but twenty-eight were of that serious description which renders necessary the submission of an immediate report to Government. The number killed by passenger trains is thus reduced to forty-two and the injured to sixty-three. Of passengers and trespassers in all manner of accidents the total deaths did not exceed sixty-five, nor the wounded a hundred and forty-six. If we deduct suicides, of which there were sixty-six, the figures would work out still more to the credit of the railway companies. In England the proportion of passengers killed is one in about five millions, and injured one in five hundred thousand. In India the proportion is roughly one killed in two millions, and injured one in nine hundred thousand. Even when allowances are made for the vastly different speed of trains, and the density of traffic on the principal lines at home the comparison is still favourable. This is as regards the general working of Indian railways, and not losing sight of the increase of the past year, which equals twenty-four and a half per cent. A year ago the percentage killed was only one in a hundred and thirteen millions, and injured, one in four and three-quarter millions, but the 1890 results were entirely without precedent. The Nagpur accident was the most serious of the whole year. After the Penistone accident in England it will be remembered, the locomotive engineers of the principal lines, in consultation, came to the conclusion that after an axle had run two hundred and fifty thousand miles, it should be submitted to a special examination, and again at each additional hundred thousand miles. This was to be in addition to the searching test every axle undergoes while in the engine-shops for repairs. We do not know how far this principle is applied in India, but it must be borne in mind that not less than a hundred and twenty-four accidents occurred in this country owing to the failure of axles last year. This is slightly less than in the previous year, but from failure of tyres the most serious accidents occur.

WE referred some time ago to the attempts of a small party of Germans to grow cotton in Witu, reported on by Mr. Portal, then British Consular Agent at Lamu. Very little success had crowned their efforts at that time. But within the last year fortune has favoured them, and they have now two hundred acres of land within the British protectorate at Witu, under cotton cultivation. The difficulty of procuring labour has been the chief obstacle in their way, the labourers being not only few but wholly unreliable, though it is calculated that a single labourer can, if he will, prepare and cultivate four acres of ground during the eight months' season. Experience has taught the German residents that they can sow two hundred acres with four thousand pounds of seed, which will produce eighty thousand pounds of lint cotton, a hundred and forty thousand pounds of cotton seed, and twenty thousand pounds of refuse and dirt. If it were possible to secure skilled labour, it is believed the outturn of cotton would probably exceed a hundred thousand pounds. Still a net profit on the outlay of thirty-one and seven-eighths per cent. was realised, which, now the initial cost of clearing the ground has been got over, it is expected will in future years be materially increased. Samples of Witu cotton were sent by the planters to Bremen, and have been valued by sworn brokers at a higher assessment than that of American cotton. The land on which the cotton was grown was granted by the Imperial British East African Company, and there is reason to believe the Company would be willing to make concessions in favour of English cultivators who may be disposed to engage in cotton-producing. Mr. Portal has no details to offer as to the disposal of the surplus cotton seed, but he takes the opportunity of reminding those who may be disposed to try the experiment, that failing demand for its export, they may crush it for sugar, a process which has recently been profitably engaged in. The whole coast from the Umba to the Juba rivers is said to be eminently adapted for the culture of sea-island cotton, while "kidney" cotton may be grown inshore. By the introduction of machinery and a judicious importation of skilled labour, we are led to believe, cotton would soon form one of the most important exports from British East Africa, as it is already rapidly being experimented on within the German sphere of influence.

THE Government have taken into consideration the representation made by Mr. George Cotton, President of the Municipal Corporation, at the close of last year respecting the inconvenience caused by the location of the temporary Remount Stables, on the Kennedy Sea Face. H. E. the Governor admits the unsightliness of the structures, and that inconvenience is caused to the public by a portion of the Sea Face being occupied by unsightly structures for the greater part of the year. But there is still ample room for recreation, and a supply of sound horses to the Army is an Imperial necessity, and therefore the Government will for the present permit the horses to be located on the Sea Face as hitherto. But it is not to be assumed that the permission will be given permanently; enquiries have been made as to the suitability of other sites, and two were suggested; the ground near Wodehouse Bridge, and the Flats in the centre of the Race Course. The Remount Officers object to the first, as it can accommodate only two hundred horses, while six or seven hundred have to be provided for, and to the second because in October when the first drafts arrive the Flats are under water, and the locality is unhealthy at all times. It is to be hoped that some site not open to such objections can be found, for the stabling of six hundred horses on the Sea Face is unquestionably an eye-sore and a nuisance.

OUR correspondents who have for the past few weeks favoured us with letters on the increase of gambling at public bagatelle and billiard tables, will learn with satisfaction that the Commissioner of Police has issued notices to between eighty and ninety proprietors of billiard saloons calling on them to discontinue the permitting of gambling on their premises within the next three days. The police, we learn, were fully alive to the growing nuisance of these places, and only hesitated to take action pending the decision of the High Court in the rain speculation case as to what constituted instruments for gambling. The balls used differ materially from those recognised in ordinary billiard games, being marked and coloured especially for the games complained of, and thus bring their owners into the hands of the police.

IT is devoutly to be hoped that Professor Vambery and those London journalists who sit at his feet, will for the moment at least be satisfied that India is still safe on the side of the Pamirs. Colonel Yanoff has returned to Ferghana with his two thousand men in buckram, or his nineteen Cossacks, if that be the right number, and the great Pamir scare of the silly season is over. Lord Rosebery will not be called upon every morning to "make a bold stand on the top of inaccessible mountain ranges," and we in India may sleep at ease in our beds.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

LORD TENNYSON'S CONDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Lord Tennyson is in a prostrate condition, and his death is considered to be imminent.

THE CHOLERA.

Asiatic cholera is raging throughout Budapest.

A case of Asiatic cholera has occurred in Lambeth, but the patient is recovering.

THE FIRST LIFE GUARDS.

In consequence of the recent mutinous outbreak and general laxity of discipline among the First Life Guards at Windsor the leave of both the officers and men of the Regiment has been stopped.

ACCIDENT TO A CLAN STEAMER.

The steamer Clan Monro has put into Waterford badly disabled, having burst a boiler pipe.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

At the opening of the Church Congress at Folkestone the Primate made a speech in which he earnestly prayed that England would not abandon the Christian converts at Uganda to destruction.

COLONEL YANOFF'S EXPEDITION.

Colonel Yanoff's expedition has reached Ferghana on its return from the Pamirs.

THE ATTACK ON BAIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

The Isazai Field Force will attack Baio to-morrow. There has so far been little indication that the tribesmen intend serious resistance.

THE SUCCESS OF THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

A report has reached Quetta, from Kandahar, confirming the success of the Amir's troops in the Hazara country; the actual occupation of the Oruzghan Valley is not mentioned, but an eye-witness states that he was present at the capture of one of the Hazara positions.

THE MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

Afzul-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar of Chitral, writes in a confident tone of his ability to control his country. He has begun offensive operations against Yasin, where his brother Nizam-ul-Mulk refused to acknowledge his authority.

POLITICAL OFFICER FOR THE KURRAM VALLEY.

Mr. Merk, lately appointed Political Officer for the Kurram Valley, leaves Simla, on Friday, for his post, having received his instructions from the Foreign Office and the Punjab Government.

THE KURRAM VALLEY TROOPS.

The troops for the Kurram Valley are under the command of Colonel Turner; they will probably start from Kohat on the 12th instant.

THE SETTLEMENT OF HAZARAJAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The Amir is reported to have told his eldest son, Sardar Habibulla Khan, to start for Hazarajat to make arrangements for the settlement of that country. The Sardar is getting ready to start, travelling *via* Ghazni.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVES ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 5.

The Mysore Representatives Assembly was held yesterday at noon. Three hundred and forty members attended. The British Resident, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and local officers, European and Native, were present. The Dewan's address dwelt mainly on the threatened famine of last year. The statement that there was no mortality from famine was loudly cheered, as also the reported absence of crime and the thoughtful precautionary measures adopted for personal inspection. The cost of famine was Rs. 8,18,400 including remissions. The revenue year was changed to the thirtieth June in accordance with the wishes of the representatives made last year. The total revenue on the year of fifteen months was Rs. 1,56,17,557; expenditure Rs. 1,51,25,357; surplus Rs. 4,92,200 in spite of remissions, extra expenditure due to famine, and other causes, and the derangement in the accounts due to change of the revenue year. The total balance at the credit of the State after meeting all ordinary expenditure, and cost of Hindupur Railway (namely twelve and half lakhs) was Rs. 89,31,909. The Dewan then referred to the improvements made in the police and educational departments, and to the organization of a regiment of cavalry for British service. He next touched on the organization of a special department for scrutinizing the working of the charitable institutions of temples and mutts. His remarks about the readiness of the Maharaja's Government to treat as criminal the marriage of girls below eight years of age and of old men above fifty to children below sixteen in accordance with the wishes of the Representatives were loudly cheered. The Dewan concluded his address by announcing his Excellency the Viceroy's gracious acceptance of his Highness's invition to visit Mysore. The announcement was received with great applause. In the conclusion of the address, the Rev. Mr. Haig, of the Wesleyan Mission, Mr. Graham Anderson, coffee planter of Manjarabad, and three leading representatives from Mysore, Kolar, and Chitaldroog, respectively, on behalf of the Representatives assembled, congratulated his Highness and the Dewan on the effectiveness of their famine policy, their ready sympathy with the ryot in his distress, and the complete success of the last year's administration. They thanked the Government for the deference shown to the wishes of the people, and their readiness to enlarge the scope of local self-government whenever they found the people qualified to undertake larger responsibilities.

THE HYDERABAD DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 5.

The Commission in the Hyderabad defamation case examined witnesses at Barabanki, on Monday and Tuesday. The marriage contract was produced before the Court, and its genuineness was testified to by the head of the complainant's family, some zemindars, and two magnates of Fatehpur. The witnesses of complainant's family deposed having heard of the marriage in 1873, and that the complainant's wife was received as a lady in society.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 4.

10 p.m.	80°9

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

6 a.m.	78°4
10 a.m.	84°9
2 p.m.	85°4
6 p.m.	85°3

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE Bombay Polo Tournament of 1892 commenced on the *maidan* yesterday evening before a large gathering of spectators. The weather was lovely and public favour inclined towards the fine team of the 7th Hussars from Mhow, who drew Bombay for the first ties. The ground, which is as level as a billiard board, was in capital order, and the play from the moment hostilities started till the conclusion was very fast and one-sided. Bombay entered the lists determined to wipe out the big defeat they received in the Poona Polo Tournament. Their endeavours were desperate, and notwithstanding the gallant Hussars were immeasurably superior in every way, they momentarily stemmed the impending tide of disaster in the second circle. In their resolute dashing play they diminished the lead of the Hussars by one goal, the only one they scored. The well-trained ponies of the soldiers was a distinct advantage over those of the Bombay team, while they were outclassed in schooling by the Mhow constitution. It was not till the third round was fought out that the Hussars displayed their superior play. Ever on the spot for the ball, they added a third goal to their score which they increased by a fourth and a fifth. The dashing forward, game of Lieut. Brooke ably backed by Beresford, was much admired. Capt. Carew, who captained his side, seldom missed a shot, while his dribbling was pretty, and on occasions, effectual. Poore, who played back, hit some hard backhanders, and defended his sticks confidently. The splendid play of Prevost, the Bombay back, prevented his opponents from scoring oftener. He assumed a dash which put the Hussars off the war path on many occasions, for which he was loudly applauded. But their attack was so persistent that it sorely tried their powers, and eventually their resistance grew so feeble that the Hussars scored easily. Steel made some fine runs. He received poor support, and though his ponies did some fine running he was invariably ridden off. Barton and Gray struggled gamely but lost some good chances of scoring by hasty play. The splendid backing up of the Hussars was a distinct advantage and bore down all opposition. An interesting but one-sided struggle terminated in Bombay, being defeated by four goals. The final ties on Saturday will be fought out between the Poona team and the 7th Hussars. The following are the sides :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.	7TH HUSSARS.
Mr E. E. Steel, No. 1.	Lieut. Brooke, No. 1.
Mr. Cecil Gray, No. 2.	Lieut. Beresford, No. 2.
Mr. E. L. Barton, No. 3.	Capt. Carew, No. 3.
Mr. F. A. Prevost, back.	Lieut. Poore, back.

1st Round.—Brooke crossed sticks with Steel and struck the ball towards the Bombay goal. Gray rode him off and Steel propelled it across and sent it out. When it was returned Prevost received it and travelled to the Hussars' side, where Beresford picked it from a scrimmage, which resulted in the Hussars placing the ball between the flags, two minutes after play started. This success in the early stage of the first bout stirred up the local players. But the Hussars swept down upon their stronghold where Brooke lost a chance by hasty play. The Bombay forward came down with a brilliant run and brought the play in front of the Hussars sticks. A fierce conflict raged which resulted in the ball going wide of the Hussars goal. Prevost frustrated another attack with a fine backhander. The superior drilling of the Hussars' was manifest. They repeatedly rushed on the Bombay stronghold in a fashion that brooked no denial, and hit a second goal before the bell rang. Time.—4 mins. 10 secs. Score: Hussars 2, Bombay nil.

2nd Round.—Bombay pulled themselves together in this round, and for a time broke down every opposition. Gray and Barton galloped down the ground closely pursued by Carew and Poore. The advantage they achieved in getting ahead placed a clear field before them. Barton took a long shot and drove the ball between the flags amidst great applause. After the ball was started the remainder of the round was replete with good play. Hustle and scrimmage followed one another rapidly. A desperate battle was fought in the very mouth of the Hussars' sticks which were saved by the cool play of Carew. When the round terminated neither side had secured any further advantage. Score: Hussars 2, Bombay, 1. Time—21 min. 47 secs.

3rd Round.—At the opening of this round the Hussars immediately assumed the aggressive. Bombay were given a free shot for a cross, but the indulgence was not improved on. Carew galloped up the ground with the ball and took an angle shot which Prevost stopped. But the splendid backing of the visitors resulted in a scrimmage from which Beresford picked the ball and struck it through. This was their third goal, and before many seconds had elapsed a fourth was accredited to their side by a splendid shot from the same player. This success made matters hopeless for the Bombay men who in vain tried to get on level terms. Poore's defence was unconquerable, and before the round terminated the Hussars added another goal amidst warm applause. Score: Hussars 5, Bombay, 1. Time—31 min. 58 sec.

4th Round.—This circle was barren of result and was distinguished with give-and-take play. Beresford pounced on the ball outside his sticks and ran down the full length of the ground. He took a difficult angle shot which went a trifle wide. Just as the struggle was near its end Brooke came down through his horse slipping, but was soon up again, and in the thick of the *melee*. No further score was made, and Bombay retired vanquished by four goals.

A CALCUTTA TRADE GRIEVANCE.

SOME little friction, writes a Calcutta commercial correspondent, has existed between the Calcutta Import Trade Association and the Exchange banks, in reference to the action of the latter, in fostering the trade of home firms of sorts who have no recognised or reliable representatives in India. The Association complain that members of their body are thereby subjected to unfair competition of a serious kind and to unfavourable unforeseen contingencies. A continuance and threatened expansion of the system is, in the opinion of the Association, fraught with danger, and they view it with concern and distrust. The matter being one with which the respective London offices of the banks have more to do than the Executive in India, copies of the requisition have been sent home through local branches of the banks. On investigating into the matter it is seen that the Exchange banks have all along had to appear at times as importers through no fault of their own. Each mail brings them out a certain number of what are known as indentors' drafts with shipping documents attached, the latter to be given up on retirement of the drafts. Oftener than otherwise, the steamer or ship arrives here before the acceptor of the draft is in a position to pay, or there is a dispute between drawer and drawee and the latter refuses to pay, or from any other cause, the bank finds itself with no alternative but to land and handle the goods in the interests of the home people. To the banks it is a perfectly safe business as they buy the drafts in London on the good name of the drawers, by whom they are reimbursed if any loss arises. To this class of business, in which the banks are unintentionally made to appear as traders and importers, the Association do not, it is supposed, take any exception; the transactions are perfectly *bona fide*, and the names of the banks occasionally appearing in the Customs import list is inseparable from the nature of drawees and acceptors, who are nowadays somewhat promiscuously taken by the crowd of commercial travellers in every branch of manufacture and who swarm about the country in the cold season.

It is understood that the Calcutta Import Trade Association in moving in the matter do so on higher grounds. They imply that the banks deliberately lay themselves out, and supply all the machinery requisite, for a home firm having no branch or recognised representatives on this side, to be engaged in the import trade, pure and simple, as distinguished from the indent trade. If this is so, and it is said that one or two banks are the principal, if not the only transgressors, it is time that the Executive in London of the Exchange banks generally came to an understanding, that such facilities are to be withdrawn. It is outside the province of a bank to undertake the work, and it will not be easy to refute the assertion of the Association as to its being an unfair competition of a serious kind to the many established import houses here. It has been remarked that the Exchange banks are not slow to express their disapproval when an "outsider" outbids them and secures a large slice of Council bills, or secures bars for shipment to the East, and so puts the silver market against them.

THAT there is good reason to regard paper money as capable of conveying disease has been proved by Drs. Acosta and Rossi. From two bank-notes that had been long in circulation in Cuba they obtained more than 19,000 germs of various kinds, and some of these poisoned rats and guinea-pigs.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.

A LARGE number of mill-hands, nearly 2,800, employed at the Britannia, the Queen, and the Star of India Mills, owned by Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. struck work on Sunday last, owing to a reduction being made in their wages. The proprietor gives as a reason for this action the present slack market, and the agents of the above mills thought it advisable to make some reduction in the wages of their employes. The resolution was put in execution from the 1st instant, when the mill-hands unanimously agreed to stop work, and for two days they have refused to go to the mill unless their former wages were paid. The agents stuck to their resolution, and some of the strikers resumed work on Tuesday, and now the mills are working with nearly half their former employés. The remaining men who hold out threaten violence to the deserters. In consequence of this threat the agents applied to Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, to keep a strong force of police at the mills. The Commissioner, accordingly, placed a number of police *sowars* and sepoys under Inspector Holdway, of the Parel section, to maintain peace at the mills, and up to last night nothing serious had taken place.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT AND HIGH EDUCATION.

WE are gald to learn that with a view to encourage high education amongst Mahomedans outside the Dominions of the Nizam his Highness' Government has been pleased to sanction an annual grant of Rs. 4,200, to be distributed in scholarships to poor and deserving Mahomedan students. Out of this a sum of Rs. 600 per annum has been apportioned to the Bombay Presidency and H. H. the Nizam has been pleased to place the amount in the hands of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, to be distributed by them in scholarships. These scholarships, which will be called the Nizamiah Scholarships, will be awarded to students learning at any one of the colleges recognized by the Bombay University, and applications for awarding the same should be made to the Honorary Secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Islam.

There has been a general complaint that owing to poverty Mahomedans are unable to take advantage of collegiate education and the want of a sufficient number of scholarships to promote high education has been sorely felt. These scholarships will, therefore, no doubt be highly appreciated, and H. H. the Nizam's Government deserve the best thanks of the Mahomedan community for founding these scholarships.

THE NEW CANTONMENT CODE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Looking into the new Cantonment Code, I find that almost all orders made by a Cantonment Magistrate thereunder are made appealable to the District Magistrate. This is, in my opinion, highly objectionable since the Code makes both these officers *ex-officio* members of the Cantonment Committee. I think all such appeals ought to be made to an officer who is quite disinterested in affairs of a military cantonment. In my opinion the Sessions Judge is the proper tribunal to hear and dispose of these appeals. He is, as a rule, always present at the Sudder station, whereas the District Magistrate is generally away from it, on duty—sometimes for months together. Persons having to make appeals against the orders of a Cantonment Magistrate will have, therefore, to follow the District Magistrate from place to place incurring unnecessary expenses—not to say anything of personal troubles and annoyance—until their appeals are heard and decided. I hope the authorities concerned will reconsider this point in reference to what these lines say.—Yours, &c.,

Rutnagiri, Oct. 3. P. R. DESAI.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN L. A. BOSANQUET, Derbyshire Regiment, joins the Depot for duty, *vice* Bulpett, promoted.

CAPTAINS L. S. GORDON-CUMMING and J. R. Prescott, Derbyshire Regiment, exchange Battalions.

CAATAIN S. W. LANE, Royal Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Poona Circle.

LIEUTENANTS W. S. TRAILL and H. L. Crosthwaite, Royal Engineers, embark next month for a tour of duty in India.

LIEUTENANT G. A. J. LESLIE, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Rangoon to the Karachi Section, Sub-Marine Mining Company.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. D. E. LOCKHART, Royal Artillery, will be placed on half-pay on 30th instant, and is permitted to proceed home after that date.

CAPTAIN W. R. H. BRERESFORD, Welsh Fusiliers, and Lieutenant W. K. Festing, Royal Irish Fusiliers, have been granted 9 and 12 months' leave out of India on private affairs, respectively.

TWO of the officers of Royal Engineers, who are expected to arrive in India this trooping season, are to be given an elementary training in submarine mining during the cold weather.

THE four guns of the No. 6 Bombay Native Mountain Battery from Bhamo will arrive at Madras on the 24th December, en route for Poona, instead of on the 24th October, as formerly ordered.

MAJOR S. MACDOUGALL, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Captain H. A. Stock, Lincolnshire Regiment; and Lieutenant V. Lewis, Scots Fusiliers, have been posted to the 2nd Battalions of their respective regiments.

CAPTAIN NEWTON King, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, has been selected for appointment of Adjutant of the Sind Volunteer Rifles in succession to Captain Dyson, whose tenure of the appointment expires on the 23rd December.

THE two 7-pounder guns attached to the Mogaung Military Police levy, and hitherto used as post guns only, are to be sent out in future with marching columns for active service when necessary, in charge of the Gurkhas of that battalion.

THE Commander-in-Chief's appreciation of the good work performed in laying 23 miles of telegraph line from Haripur to Darband, has been conveyed to Mr. W. Bignell, Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, and Lieutenant Moore, R. E.

SANCTION has been accorded to the issue of 36 rounds of 7-pounder star shell for use by the 6th and 24th Field Batteries at the Royal Artillery Camp to be held next cold season near Sangor, to enable a range table for these shells, when used with the 9 pounder R. M. L. gun, to be compiled.

SPECIAL sanction has been accorded to the conversion into blank ammunition of the 70,000 rounds of unservicseable ball ammunition taken over by the 43rd Gurkha Regiment from the three columns of the late Manipur Field Force. The bullets are to be returned to the Fort William Arsenal.

SANCTION has been accorded to the free supply of ammunition for the rifle meetings of this year on the same scale as heretofore, viz., 2,000 rounds per British regiment, 1,200 rounds per native corps, and 500 rounds per Battery of Artillery. Supply on payment of ammunition in such quantitiss as may be required is also sanctioned on the usual conditions.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave to the dates mentioned :—Colonel H. S. Gough, 18th Hussars, to 1st December; Captain J. A. G. Sangster, West Kent, to 25th October; Captain W. R. B. Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, to 1st February 1893; Lieutenant S. N. Bevington, West Surrey Regiment, to 1st February 1893; Lieutenant W. H. S. McAlister, Scottish Borderers, to 5th October.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant A. A. Irvine, Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 19th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain W. H. Gray, from 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to medical charge of the regiment, 20th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon-Major W. E. Griffiths, from 17th Bengal Cavalry, to medical charge of the regiment (in cancellation of his appointment to the 19th Bengal Infantry). 27th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant J. S. Kemball, Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 30th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant D. M. Bower, 2nd Bengal Infantry is attached temporarily for duty instead of Lieutenant Dunsford, previously detailed. 43rd Gurkkas.—Lieutenant H. Baillie, West Surrey Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 1-5th Gurkhas,—Lieutenant N. Macpherson, 1-2nd Gurkhas, is attached temporarily for duty instead of Lieutenant Ryder, 2-1st Gurkhas, previously detailed.

THE birth of a daughter to the German Emperor has prevented the realisation of a very absurd proposal. The Emperor has six sons already; had a seventh been born, he was to have been allowed to ask the whole nation to become its godparents. We should really pity an infant brought up under the awful responsibility of having to redeem the promises of a whole nation made in his behalf.

GAMBLING IN BOMBA

ACTION BY THE POLICE.

THE correspondence published during t
days in our columns on the subject of ga
bagatelle tables has lead to determined act
Commissioner of Police, Colonel Wilson, wi
ject of stamping out the evil. On Tues
notices were served on between eighty a
owners of bagatelle tables warning them th
they discontinued the gaming carried on
premises within three days from the service of such notice, legal proceedings would be taken against them. This vigorous action will, no doubt, do away with at least this class of gaming. It is rather a matter of wonder that the police have not come down upon these men before, but their difficulty appears to have been the doubt which existed as to whether the tables could be brought within the definition of the Act as instruments of gaming. This doubt, however, was entirely removed by the recent decisions in the "*Bursat-ka-sutta*" case, where it was held that articles not intended or designed for wagering, if made the means of deciding a bet, came within the meaning of the Act. From the description of the game however there ought to have been little doubt on this point as the balls used ordinarily on a bagatelle board were marked in order to facilitate the wagering, and thus became clearly articles of gaming. The game is played with nine balls, four white, four spotted, and one red ball. The latter is placed upon a spot in the middle of the table and the white and spotted balls in a cluster at one end. Bets are then made as to whether after setting the cluster in motion and striking the red ball the most white or spotted balls will lodge themselves in the cups at the other end of the table. In this manner enormous sums of money change hands.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S SUIT.

THE Bombay Tramway Company have filed a suit in the High Court against Mr. A. F. Soundy, claiming Rs. 5,000 and costs, and for an order restraining the defendant from libelling them in their business.

The company states that the defendant on the 22nd April, 1892, falsely and maliciously wrote and caused to be published in the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Times of India," a letter, the allegations contained therein being calculated to do the plaintiffs much injury in their business as a Tramway Company. The plaintiff's said it was not true, as alleged in the letter, that on the morning of the 22nd April, 1892, a man frightfully disfigured by leprosy was allowed to ride in one of the plaintiffs' cars. No leper was then allowed or is ever allowed to travel by or ride in the cars. It was untrue, as alleged in the letter, that lepers and others suffering from infectious diseases were allowed to travel in the cars. The plaintiffs' rules were very strict on the subject. It was also untrue, that the defendant or persons generally travelling in the cars were obliged to bring his or their hands in contact with the hands of the inspectors employed by the company to examine the passengers' tickets after the hands of the inspectors had been in contact with the hands of lepers and other such objectional persons. The insinuation of the defendant made in the letter that passengers by the cars ran the risk of being infected with leprosy and other such objectionable diseases was wholly groundless, and the plaintiffs did not believe that the defendant had frequently seen persons suffering from loathsome sores, sore eyes, parents carrying children with sores, on their limbs, tied up in filthy rags, also sick people coming from hospitals, and also others with almost no clothing riding in their cars, as alleged in the letter, as the plaintiffs did their utmost to enforce the rules which have been framed for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and they believed that such rules were well carried out. The plaintiffs said the allegations of the defendant, especially those relating to lepers, and the risk of the other passengers catching the disease, would deter persons from travelling on the cars, and cause great loss and damage to the company's business. They had called on the defendant to withdraw the statements he had made, and to apologize for having made them, but he had declined to do so and persisted in his allegations. Plaintiffs annexed to their plaint copies of the correspondence that had been published and prayed for judgment to be given them for Rs. 5,000 damage and costs and an order restraining the defendant libelling the company.

The defendant admitted that he wrote and published the letter referred to in the plaint, but denied that the allegations made therein were false or malicious or that they were calculated to do the company any injury in their business. He said that the allegations in the letter referring to a man suffering from leprosy having been allowed by the plaintiffs to ride in one of the cars on the 22nd April, 1892, and as to other persons suffering from infectious diseases being allowed to travel on the cars were substantially correct, as he had no knowledge of the rules of the company on the subject, and submitted that their existence was irrelevant to the questions involved in the suit. The defendant said that the inspectors in the company's service generally insisted upon the persons travelling on the cars handing to them their tickets for examination, and the passengers in receiving back the tickets from the inspectors came in contact with the latter's hands, and the allegations in the defendant's letter that this was done after the inspectors' hands had come in contact with persons suffering from leprosy and other diseases were correct. The defendant said that all the other statements in his letter were substantially correct, and were based on his personal observation and experience, and he declined to believe and denied that the letter had produced or would produce the results attributed to it by the plaintiffs. The letter contained nothing but facts, and was written without any malicious motive and "bona fide" in the performance of what he believed to be his social and moral duty, and with a fair and reasonable hope of protecting his own interest as a traveller on the plaintiffs' cars, and was addressed to the public because he "bona fide" believed he was writing for the public good on a matter which was of public interest. On these grounds he submitted that the suit instituted by the plaintiffs was a vexatious one, which had been brought simply to annoy him and put him to expense. Under the circumstances he prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case has for some days stood on Mr. Justice Farran's board for hearing.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE CHARLES JOST.

Mr. Manker moved absolute the rule *nisi* granted under section 60 of the Act for the final discharge of the insolvent. His lordship granted the application.

RE SATOODIN JOKHI.

Mr. Ghamat, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for the usual interim order. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE ABDULLA HAJEE AHMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker appeared to argue against a rule *nisi*, requiring the insolvents to show cause why they should not make up their books of accounts, and why they should not serve the usual notices on their creditors. The learned counsel remarked that his clients were now engaged in making up their books of account; and that as soon as they were ready, they would serve the notices.

R. A. Parekh, an opposing creditor, who appeared in person, said that he had received a letter from the Official Assignee, in which he distinctly stated that the insolvents had rendered him no assistance for the last three years. Further they had not lodged with the Official Assignee the books of the Tellichery firm; and had applied for a long postponement only to delay and harass their creditors.

Mr. Manker said the opposing creditor was referring in the above remarks to a rule which had been discharged.

After some further discussion, his lordship made the rule absolute, observing that the insolvents had done nothing for the last three years.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Kaderbhoy Russoolbhoy; Pestonjee Bomonjeer Aruthwalla; Benjamin de Quadros; Hassum Bapoobhoy Sheik; Lalloo Dulla Coachman; Jeejeebhoy Nusserwanjee Screwalla; Nusserwanjee Manockjee Wadia and others; Gajanand Purshotum Kothare; Culliandas Premchund Shrawak; Ismail Moti Memon; Bhikajee Byramjee Bathena; Mariam Sheik and others; Chotalal Kikabhoy Shrawak; Oosman Ebrahim Shaik Ghoghari; Udeshi Pachan; and Canjee Jaitha Thaker.

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, Albert Building, Rampart Row, Mr. Chalk, chairman of the board of directors, occupying the chair. The following resolution was placed before the shareholders and passed by a large majority :—"Unless the stock of the company was previously disposed of by private contract, it should be sold by public auction before the end of the month, when the company's lease expires." This was the only business before the meeting. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings, which were characterised by much vigour of debate.

...YS OF THE DAY.

...RYSON is dangerously ill, and little or no ...pe at for his recovery.

...f the Government officials from Simla ...over a period from November 5th to ... the difficulties of the road.

... of State has sanctioned a salary of ... per annum for the period during which Dr. Voelcker was on deputation to India. This period was about fourteen months.

THE other day H. E. Lord Wenlock and Captain Baring went some 12 miles out of Ootacamund after a tiger, *Khubber* of several kills by this animal having been received. The beat was, unfortunately, unsuccessful as no tiger was seen. Two tiger cubs were, however, put up, but were not shot.

NEWS from Kabul says that the Amir has informed the British Agent that the Afghan troops had captured Orusghan, the centre of the Hazara revolt. This is partially confirmed by news from Beluchistan that the Amir's troops had gained great successes over the Hazaras.

NEWS from Bajaur states that Umra Khan and Gholam Haider are again threatening each other higher up the river towards Chitral.

MR. CUNINGHAM of the Foreign Office has refused the officiating post of Resident in Kashmir during the absence of Colonel Prideaux. It is not yet settled who is to be appointed, but probably not any officer of the Punjab Commission. Regarding Kashmir itself there are signs that the administration has not been improved since the restoration of the Maharaja as President of the Council, and the post of Resident is likely to become a difficult one before long. The Muhammadans especially complain that their interests are not properly represented in the administration.

IT has been decided in connection with the despatch of troops to the Kurram Valley, that the force shall proceed on field service conditions, that clothing shall be issued on both summer and winter scales, that rations shall be issued free beyond Kohat, and that the following scale of ammunition shall be issued, *viz.*, infantry 200 rounds per rifle, cavalry 60 rounds per carbine, and artillery 144 rounds per gun.

IN acknowledging the report of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India for 1891-92, his Excellency the Governor-General in Council has expressed his entire concurrence in the opinion recorded by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with regard to the admirable services rendered by Major-General C. E. Nairne. C.B., while Inspector-General of Artillery, and the excellent results which have been ensured by his zeal and devotion to the public service.

IN discussing the other day the caste of the village watch in Bengal, writes a contemporary, we pointed out that it would be impossible to secure men of respectable caste as chowkidars so long as the watch were liable to be impressed by the police for all manner of menial service. We are glad to see, from a letter addressed by the Government of Bengal to the Inspector-General of Police, that rules designed to guard against this evil have now been framed for the guidance of police officers, and District Superintendents have been given strict orders to see that they are observed.

THE London Provident Building Society, which had a small bank connected with it, stopped payment on the 16th ult. owing to the present unsettled feeling in building society circles. The Glamorganshire Building Society has failed. An official disappeared a few weeks ago. An investigation of the Society's affairs disclosed a deficit of £20,539. The Sunderland Mutual Permanent Building Society is being wound up, owing to the defalcations of the Secretary, who has absconded.

THE Nilgiri paper is glad to learn that the survey for the extension of the Nilgiri Railway from Coonoor to Ootacamund is likely to be sanctioned without further delay. As soon as sanction is granted, the survey will be actively proceeded with.

ON SUNDAY afternoon the Rev. M. Goldsmith, assisted by the Rev. H. D. Goldsmith, baptised a family of Mahomedans consisting of three adult members and nine children, at the Zion Church, Chintadripett, Madras. The Service was conducted in Hindustani. The father of the family addressed the audience; and at the close of the service the Rev. M. Goldsmith gave a short sermon. A large audience was present to witness the ceremony.

THE reported outbreak of cholera at Plach in the Banjar tehsil of Kulu is confirmed; there have been ten cases and six deaths in the past few days. All through the summer all *melas* in Kulu have been prohibited, and now in the face of this fresh outburst of cholera, the annual "Bijav Dursen" or Dusehra *mela* is to be permitted to be held in Kulu. This means the collection of several thousand people of most insanitary habits, and amongst them there are certain to be some from the infected district. Should a fresh outbreak of cholera—which would most likely be spread throughout the whole of Kulu—be the result, it will be no more than what might be expected. In the interests of the public health, the higher authorities should certainly intervene and prohibit the holding of this fair.

NOTHING so far has been heard at Quetta from Kandahar sources of this signal success in the Hazarajat. It is probable, therefore, that the troops which have penetrated into the heart of the Hazara Yaghistan are those under the command of General Sher Mahomed, which were operating from the neighbourhood of Mukur between Ghazni and Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Their line of attack was by way of the nothern entrances to the Oruzghan and Ujaristan Valleys.

THERE is little to say about the Calcutta *Share Market*, says a Commercial correspondent, beyond recording the few transactions of Monday and Tuesday. Not a living specimen of the share-broker has been seen during the past four days, and the open space in New China Bazaar, where they mostly congregate, with its bad drainage and varied odours, remains closed till Monday. It is extraordinary how this block of ancient and miserable one-storied godowns in the very heart of the business quarter of Calcutta is allowed to disfigure the city. Frequent attempts have been made to educate the people it belongs to, into turning it to better account, but without success. It is surrounded by the newest and most ornamental buildings in town, having on the south the new Writers' Buildings with the Bengal Council Chamber at the corner, on the west the recently erected East Indian Railway offices, while on the north lies the Oriental Bank. It is believed that the Court of Wards have now to do with the property. If this is so it is high time something was done to remedy matters, for it is a shame to see such a splendid site thrown away.

THE Simla Municipality have issued a notice in which they say :—"When the water-supply project for Simla has been completed early next season, it is proposed to allow house-owners or occupiers, should they so desire, to connect their premises with the nearest main pipe; and that for this service, a water rent be imposed probably at three rupees per centum in the Station Ward and two rupees per centum in the bazaars, &c., on the assessed annual rental value of the premises so connected. The rent for trades for which municipal water is laid on, and also for gardens, to be separately and specially charged for according to the requirements of each case. The cost of the house connections will be borne by the owners or occupiers, but the work will be performed by the Municipality at actual cost price, of which an estimate will be furnished in due course."

LEONARD MANKTLOW has been committed for trial on the charge of shooting Miss Wood and Miss Philbrick, at Bickley Wood. The former lady was able to give evidence at Manktlow's last appearance before the Magistrates. Miss Philbrick is still too ill to attend.

AT a sitting of the Trades Union Congress on the 8th ult. Mr. Fenwick, M. P., was re-elected Secretary to the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress. This is regarded as a triumph for the old Trades Unionism, for Mr. Fenwick's offence was that he voted against the Eight Hours' Bill in the last Parliament. The Parliamentary Committee were instructed to take the necessary steps for passing into law, Bills for the inspection of bakehouses, for preventing the landing of foreign paupers, for the purchase of tramways by municipalities, for the creation of a State department of mines, for the amendment of the Truck Act, and for the compulsory adoption of the Artizans Dwellings Act by local authorities.

LIEUTENANT PEARY, of the United States navy, headed a small expedition which left the States last year to spend several winters in Greenland. A relief steamer, which has been to his winter quarters at M'Cormick Bay, has returned to St. John's Newfoundland, bringing the information that the expedition of Lieutenant Peary has penetrated to the North end of Greenland, and discovered that it is really an island. The members ascended to the highest points in the country, and found one part of Greenland where there are beautiful flowers, insects, musk, oxen, and traces of foxes, hares, ptarmigan and wolves. Mr. Verhoeff, the mineralogist attached to the party, was lost in a crevasse, but there has been no other casualty.

A DARING swindle by a village Postmaster has been brought to light. About the end of August last the firm of Messrs. James Murray and Company, Calcutta, received an order—supposed to be written by one Munshi Ibrahim Mahomed, zemindar of Kusumgram district, Burdwan—to send a gold watch, valued at Rs. 500. The firm after having consulted the Bengal Directory, sent up the watch. Similar bogus orders were also received by Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey, Lewis Stewart and Company, and S. K. Dass, of Calcutta, and by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, of Madras, who all sent goods in a similar way to the same address. When the parcels reached Kusumgram, the postmaster, Abala Bundoo Mookerjee, who was also a schoolmaster in the village, misappropriated the contents valued at about seven thousand rupees, and absconded. A warrant of arrest has been issued against him by the magistrate of Burdwan, but up to date the police have failed to trace the man.

KOREA is one of the most promising among the possible future markets of the British manufacturer. In a period of six years the aggregate imports and exports of the Kingdom have increased nearly fourfold, the total in 1890 alone being double that of 1889. From a recently published statement it appears that the upward movement was maintained last year. The increase was not in the same degree, but it occurred, despite unusually poor crops, floods, a cattle murrain, and serious fluctuation in prices due to a debased copper coinage. There is at present no English firm in Korea, although Great Britain and her dependencies sent nearly three million of the five million dollars worth of imports. Japan comes next with nearly one million, China third with about three-quarters of a million, and Germany fourth with less than one-quarter of a million.

RELIGIOUS persecution in Russia seems entering upon a more acute phase. Roman Catholics are the principal victims. During the past few weeks thousands have been dismissed from situations and reduced to beggary. The common people have been left for indefinite periods without the ministration of priest or bishop, and their church has been locked up. The population is extremely embittered, and loud complaints are being made by the clergy and laity against the Pope, whose direct intercession was hoped for. In the Government of Grodno the Catholics lost patience, rose up against the police, broke open the door of the Catholic church, and began praying. The police strove to drive them back, but unsuccessfully. The Governor was telegraphed for, but could not pacify them. He has sent for a detachment of troops. The Catholic clergy are dissatisfied that the Holy See should choose this time of persecution to coquet with Russia. Prince Kantacuzene, who directs all negotiations with the Vatican, availing himself to the yielding mood of the latter, hopes to induce the Pope to agree to the introduction of the Russian language for sermons and prayers in Polish churches. Should the Vatican make this concession the clergy and laity will refuse to submit, and serious consequences will ensue. Catholicism is fast losing ground in Russia.

A VIENNA newspaper has unearthed a prophecy, made hundreds of years ago by a northern necromancer, who stated that the German Empire would attain its greatest power and glory under a wise monarch, beloved of the whole nation, who would die, sincerely regretted, at a great age. His son who would follow him would die after a few months' reign and lay his noble head in the grave the same year as his father. He would be followed by a young dashing monarch, who would have seven sons. Soon after the birth of the seventh son he would be robbed of the Empire created by his grandfather. The

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Committee was held at the Municipal Offices, yesterday, when Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, presided; and there were also present:—Colonel Wilson, Messrs. Grattan Geary, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, A. M. Dharamsey, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Harkisondas Narotumdas, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and Dr. Viegas.

KEROSINE OIL.

The Committee granted sanction to the Commissioner purchasing from Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co., 2,000 cases of kerosine oil, 150° proof test, at Rs. 3-12 per case, to be delivered free at the Bellasis Bridge depot, the cost to be met out of the current year's budget provision for gas lighting.

NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The next subject for consideration was a communication from the Commissioner on the subject of establishment required for various purposes in the new Municipal Offices.

Dr. Viegas, in making a few remarks on the subject of the proposed increased establishment, observed that it was a mistake on the part of the Corporation to have given instructions to fit up the new Municipal Offices with electric lights. Candle lights ought to be used for clerks working at late hours. He was against employing a custodian on a salary of Rs. 70. per month.

On the motion of Mr. Shroff, further consideration of the question was postponed for a fortnight.

THE PORT TRUST ESTATE.

Dr. Viegas, in accordance with a notice of motion proposed "that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the most unsatisfactory condition of the foot paths of the following streets and roads on the Port Trust Estate, Mandvi Ward—(1) Musjid Bridge Street, S., (2) Baroda Street, (3) Broach Street, (4) Surat Street, (5) Argyle Road—and to the necessity of paving them out of the available grant for the current year for paving foot-paths." He said that the condition of foot-paths in the several streets was extremely bad. The Municipal Commissioner as well as the other Municipal executives officers were aware of not only the unsatisfactory state of the foot-paths, but also the insanitary condition of the streets. There was considerable wheel traffic in the streets, and good substantial foot-paths were therefore urgently needed.

Mr. Dharamsi seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF HOUSES.

The Committee further considered memorandum, dated 23rd ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding a statement of houses or portions of houses, which fell during the month of August, 1892.

Mr. Kabraji, referring to the statement, said that the dilapidated condition of several houses that had fallen must have been previously known to the Municipal inspectors, who, if they had acted deligently might have been able to avert the casualties. The cause assigned for the fall of several of the houses was heavy rains; but such was not perhaps the case in respect of those houses, which fell down probably because they were unsound and jerry built. Last week a gallery of a large chawl came down with a crash, burying about seven people under its debris. The gallery was said to be shaking when the inmates of the house walked upon it.

The Chairman enquired how the Municipal officers were expected to know that the gallery was shaking.

Mr. Kabraji said there was an establishment employed to look after the houses in the streets.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the extraordinary number of falling houses was due to the abnormally heavy rains. He thought that the executive had done well during the crisis. The Engineering Department had been very active, and they appeared to have done as much as could be expected from them. (Hear, hear.)

The Municipal Commissioner said that a large number of houses had been pelled down by the orders of the executive, because it was apprehended that they would come down during the recent heavy rains.

Colonel Wilson said he had been agreeably surprised that during the monsoon only such a small number of houses fell in Bombay. (Hear, hear.) He expected every minute during the heavy down pour of the rain to be roused up with the report that a chawl had fallen as was the case last year, and that a large number of people nad been buried under it. It seemed to him that the Executive Engineer's Department must have been very active this year, because the number of accidents to houses and people were comparatively few. (Hear, hear.)

The statement was then recorded.

THE TULSI AND VEHAR MAINS.

The Committee further considered letter, dated 22nd ultimo, from the Commissioner, reporting on the recent bursts in the Tulsi 24in. and Vehar 32in. mains, and forwarding report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works, thereon.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that there seemed to be some misapprehension as to the delay necessarily caused in taking up the reparation of the subsidence of the Gibbs' Road. The executive were not justified in taking measures for the reparation until the subsidence had settled. The foot of the Gibbs' Road was moving still and was not yet at rest. The ground was so saturated with moisture, that the work could not be taken in hand. The reparation would cost about Rs. 45,000, and the road would not be ready before Christmas. In the course of the next week, there would be a passage made so as to allow one carriage to pass on the road.

It was then resolved to forward the report to the Corporation.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL ACCOUNT.

The Committee further considered letter, dated 27th August, from the Commissioner, reporting on the Accountant-General's letter on the account system of the Municipality, and forwarding Memorandum No. 1707, dated 17th idem, from the Chief Accountant.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker and Mr. K. M. Shroff thought that the memorandum from the Chief Accountant was very exhaustive, and that the Accountant-General should be replied to in terms of that memorandum.

The following resolution on the subject was then agreed to:—

"That on the subject of the Corporation's resolution, No. 5365, dated 22nd August, 1892, the Standing Committee and the Commissioner beg to offer the following remarks:—That with reference to the Accountant-General's letter, No. 656, dated 11th April last, forwarded to the President of the Corporation with Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey's letter, No. 2556, dated 25th July, on the account system of the Municipality, the attention of the Corporation be drawn to the fact, that the basis of the system was established with the approval of the Bench of Justices in 1866, and after notifications made in 1869, on the suggestion of a Committee, of which Mr. Chapman, then Accountant-General, was president, was revised in 1871, by Sir Theodore (then Mr.) Hope. That after further revision by Sir Charles (then Mr.) Ollivant, the system now followed was finally approved by the Standing Committee, Section 123 of the Act, directing that "accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Corporation shall be kept in such manner and in such forms as the Standing Committee shall from time to time prescribe." That on the 9th October, 1889, a sub-committee of the Standing Committee reported that, after having gone carefully through the appendices to the Commissioner's Administration Report for 1887-88, they could only recommend the omission of the dead stock return and of certain unimportant returns in the Engineer's Department. That the accounts described by the Accountant-General, as being so "voluminous" have, therefore, continued to be published in their present form. That the other objections raised by the Accountant-General appear to be satisfactorily and fully answered by the Commissioner and the Chief Accountant in the papers forwarded herewith (letters, dated 27th August and 17th idem, respectively), from the contents of which the Corporation will find that the interest and profit on Loan and Reserve fund investments is credited, and dealt with as the law directs: and that in the Port Trust accounts, which are audited by the Accountant-General, interest and profit on investments and loans are treated substantially in the same way, whilst in the accounts both of the Provincial and Imperial Governments, interest on loans is also credited to general revenue, and interest on investments is credited as revenue. That is also the case in the accounts of up-country municipalities as published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. As regards the appropriation of premia on loans raised by the Municipality, it may be pointed out that up to 1887-88, all premia less charges for brokerage, stamps, printing, &c., were credited as items of revenue in the same way that discounts on the loans raised in 1878 and 1885-86 were debited as items of ordinary municipal expenditure. Under the terms of the Corporation's resolution, No. 5294, dated the 19th November, 1888, quoted by the Chief Accountant, the net premia have been credited to the respective loans, and consequently appear as liabilities pending special appropriation in the same way as the reserve funds and profits of Banks and other companies are shown as liabilities pending appropriation of the reserve funds, to meet losses in any particular year or years, and profits to payment of dividends to shareholders or otherwise. This arrangement of reserving the premia for subsequent appropriation has enabled the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 1,50,000 of the excess on the Tansa Water-Works expenditure, and will further enable them to sanction a like amount for further estimated excesses on the works, thereby avoiding the necessity of having to raise an additional loan of three lakhs of rupees. The Chief Accountant, in his note to para. 22 of his report, page 12, shows that discount on the Port Trust loans appears as an asset in the Trust accounts, pending the amount being gradually written off as expenditure at the rate of about Rs. 5,000 per annum. If it should be the opinion of the Corporation that the published accounts should be curtailed, the Committee will be glad to consider the question, although, as above stated, it is only three years ago since the Committee came to the conclusion that the appendices to the report ought not to be curtailed. No doubt if called upon, the auditors will reply fully to the remarks of the Accountant-General in para. 8 of his letter, but the Corporation will observe from para. 24 of the Chief Accountant's memorandum that the Accountant-General seems to have overlooked the fact that the accounts are certified to, and the balances, &c., stated to have been checked by the auditors; and moreover that irregularities, when noticed, have been brought by them to the notice of the Corporation. (See Administration Report for 1890-91, paras. 3, 4, 7, page 598; paras, 119-122, page 631; paras. 154-5, pages 637 and 638, and 646; and paras 2, 3, 4, 5, page 648.

The Committee then adjourned.

CRICKET AT GANESH KHIND.

GANESH KHIND XI. vs. MR. PATEL'S XI.

The team which Mr. Patel brought from Bombay was a very strong one, not a representative Parsee team. It included no less than eight well-known Parsee players, viz., Mr. Patel himself, the two Kangas, the two Moodys, Gagrat, Spencer and Cooper, Mr. Pavri was present but did not play. The details of the play are as follows:—His Excellency won the toss and elected to put his opponents in first, the Ganesh Khind Eleven going out to field. Play commenced at 11-40 a.m. Mr. Patel's Eleven opened their innings by sending in Gagrat and M. D. Kanga (left-hand) to face the bowling of Sharpe and His Excellency Lord Harris, Captain Poore taking charge of the wicket. Sharpe bowled a maiden to Gagrat, and His Excellency delivered a maiden to M. D. Kanga. Sharpe's second over was also a maiden. Kanga got a single off the second ball of Lord Harris' second over. Gagrat was very nearly being out in Sharpe's next over, and he should have been had Sharpe held the ball which was thrown to him by Elliott. Kanga scored a single off this over of Sharpe's but in the second ball of the succeeding over from His Excellency he gave Captain Cox a chance at point which was well held. (2-1-2). Cooper succeeded Kanga. He drove His Excellency for a single, and Gagrat followed up by driving His Excellency in the same over to the tents—square leg—for four. Gagrat pulled the ball round to leg again in Lord Harris' next over and ran four for it, two more runs being scored by the same batsman off the very next ball. Cooper cracked his egg by snicking a single off Sharpe. Gagrat cut the same bowler for 3, and then made a single off His Excellency. His career was brought to an end in the next over from Lord Harris, he being given out leg before-wicket. (19-2-14). D. D. Kanga joined Cooper, and opened his score by snicking a couple off Lord Harris. He however did not have a long innings for after he had made a single off Sharpe he was clean bowled by this bowler. (22-3-3). Chonkar filled the vacancy and soon after he joined Cooper, the latter drove Lord Harris to square leg for 3 and smacked Sharpe for a couple. Chonkar saved his duck by running a single for a good drive off Lord Harris, after which he scored 3 off Sharpe. Two singles were made off Lord Harris and then His Excellency missed a chance which Cooper gave him. This batsman then prettily sent Sharpe to leg for a couple, and next drove Lord Harris to square leg for 3, which brought 40 on the telegraph board. After a couple more singles had been added to the score, His Excellency brought about a dissolution of the partnership between Cooper and Chonkar. A ball from His Excellency rose suddenly and Cooper placed the ball right into the hands of Sharpe at short slip. (42-4-15). D. E. Mody was the next one to go in, and he and Chonkar scored a single each off Lord Harris, but in the very first ball of Sharpe's succeeding over, Chonkar was dismissed for a very good catch made by Dayman in the slips—it was a nasty catch to make, for the ball was twisting a great deal. (44-5-8). R. E. Mody now went out to partner his younger brother, but he succumbed to the first ball from Sharpe who sent the off-stump flying. (44-6-0). S. B. Spencer who followed the elder Mody in, broke his egg by a lucky hit off Lord Harris for which he ran a single. Young Mody then cut His Excellency across the road for four, and in the next over from Sharpe he lost the company of Spencer whose bails were scattered by a straight ball from Sharpe. (50-7-1). Sharpe so far, had bowled 19 overs, no less than 13 of them were maidens. J. M. Patel, the captain of the team was the next one to partner young Mody who drove His Excellency for a couple, lifting the ball over the head of Mr. Edgerley who was fielding at mid-off. Patel managed to get a single off His Excellency, and was then clean bowled by Sharpe. (54-8-1). Tyebji succeeded his captain, and after Mody had scored a single, Lord Harris dismissed Tyebji for a duck. (55-9-0). Jeykar was the last one to go in. He made a single off Lord Harris and Mody followed up by driving the two rest balls from same bowler for a couple and 4 respectively. Jeykar snicked a single off Sharpe, but in the next ball from this bowler Mody was smartly taken behind the wicket by Poore. (63-10-16). The innings closed at 1-25 p. m. for a total of 63. Sharpe's bowling analysis was an extremely good one, as will be seen from the figures below.

After an interval of ten minutes Ganesh Khind opened their first innings by sending in His Excellency Lord Harris and Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, to withstand the attack of Chonkar and M. D. Kanga. A bye was scored off the first ball from Chonkar and a couple more legs off the fourth ball, the fifth being hit by the Colonel who ran one for it. The Colonel made a single off Kanga's first ball and His Excellency did the same thing off the last ball of the over. Chonkar's second over was a maiden. Colonel Rhodes drove Kanga in the next over for a single, and then put Chonkar away nicely to leg for a couple. He made a good cut off Kanga which Gagrat smartly stopped, but he scored a single off the next ball which brought the first decade on the board. The tiffin bell now rang, it being a quarter to 2 o'clock.

Play being resumed at 3-10 p. m. Lord Harris and Colonel Rhodes re-appeared at the wickets, the bowlers being R. E. Mody and M. D. Kanga. His Excellency cut Mody for a couple in his first over, and Kanga bowled a maiden to Colonel Rhodes. His Excellency then nicely put away the second ball of Mody's next over to leg for three, Colonel Rhodes driving the very next ball for a single. The latter batsman then cut Kanga for a single, His Excellency scoring a couple off the same bowler. Lord Harris was, however, dismissed in the next ball but one from Kanga; he skied it to Spencer—third man and was taken. (19-1-8). Captain Poore now went out to join the Military Secretary who snicked a couple of threes, one off Mody and the other off Kanga. Poore opened his score with a couple off Kanga, and he drove the very next ball from this bowler across the road for four. This brought 30 on the telegraph board.

Poore also got a single off the next ball, and Rhodes put the last ball of this over away to leg and ran 3 for it. This was an expensive over of Kanga's, 10 runs being scored off it. Colonel Rhodes was very nearly being run out in Mody's next over, of which Poore made two good hits for 4 each. Rhodes then cut Kanga to the tents at the north end of the ground for four, and also made a single off the same bowler. A couple of leg-byes being scored the half century was hoisted on the board. Gagrat, the past grubber, was now put on to bowl from the lower end in place of Kanga, Poore got a single off his first over. Chonkar relieved Mody at the near end; his second ball was cut for three by Poore, and three byes were run immediately afterwards. The Colonel drove Chonkar for a couple and brought the total score to 60. Kanga resumed the bowling at the bottom end. A single was made off him by Poore, who then cut Kanga for 3, thus topping the score made by Mr. Patel's Eleven. Poore was now well set, and smacked away in good earnest. He drove Chonkar for two and then made a rattling good smack for 6, "lost ball" being called. In the very next ball, however, Poore was dismissed for a catch behind the wicket and retired for a well made 32. (74-2-32). Elliott, who followed in, was dismissed for a duck by Chonkar. (74-3-0). Captain Cox then joined Colonel Rhodes and opened his score with 3 made off Chonkar, who in the same over dismissed Colonel Rhodes, the ball breaking back a good deal. The Colonel contributed a carefully-compiled 25 to the score fer his side. (77-4-25). Mr. Edgerley who joined Cox drove the first ball he got from Chonkar and ran a couple for it. In the next over from this bowler, however, Edgerley narrowly escaped destruction, a catch which he gave behind the wicket being dropped; a single was scored off this. Cox then scored a single, and Edgerley a couple of twos off Kanga. Cox made a pretty out off Kanga to the tents for 4, and the 90 was shewn on the board. A couple more singles were made and then D. Mody was put on to bowl in place of Kanga, the other Mody—R. Mody—relieving Chonkar. Cox drove R. Mody for a couple, and Edgerley followed suit by cutting the younger Mody twice for 2 each, and 2 leg-byes being scored, the century was made. D. Mody was now taken off and Spencer put on in his place at the lower extremity. Edgerley snicked a single off the first ball from Spencer and Cox drove him across the road for four. Cox also scored a single off R. Mody and followed it up by smacking the first two balls of Spencer's succeeding over for 4 each. Mody succeeded in dislodging Edgerley in his next over; the batsman cut the ball into his wickets. Mr. Edgerley had played a steady innings for 13. (115-5-13). Sharpe only survived one ball from Mody; he was yorked in the second. (115-6-0). Dr. Stevenson joined Cox Gagrat took charge of the bowling at the south end. His second ball was driven for a single by Cox who was well set, and in the next ball Stevenson was clean bowled. Dayman went in next. Cox made a single off Mody and then drove Gagrat across the road for four. A leg-bye being scored Cox then got the bowling from Mody whose last ball he drove to leg for 3. Chonkar being put on at the near end again, Dayman cut him across the road for 4. Kanga was once again put on to bowl, and after a couple of singles had been made, he bowled Dayman. (132-8-6). Langton succeeded. Cox added a few more singles to his score and then made a good smack for 3 off Chonkar, Langton driving the same bowler for 3. The latter was then taken in the slips by Chonkar—a good catch—off Kanga. (140-9-3). Lyons, the last man in, kept up his wicket very well and gave Cox the chance of adding several more runs to his score and bringing the century and a half on the board. Lyons only made a single and had his bails scattered by Chonkar. The innings closed at 5-20 p. m. for a total of 151 runs, Captain Cox carrying his hat for a splendidly made 48.

There still being a good light and a very large number of guests having arrived to witness the match it was decided to continue playing for some little time longer. The visitors then went in for their second innings, sending in Gagrat and R. Mody to face the bowling of Sharpe and Colonel Rhodes. The two batsmen set to work at once and soon ran up 37 runs when Mody was bowled by Sharpe, the ball shooting into his wickets off his hand. (37-1-13). D. D. Kanga then joined Gagrat and His Excellency Lord Harris relieved his Military Secretary with the bowling from the near end. Kanga scored a single and then Gagrat was caught by Captain Cox at long slip off Sharpe (37-2-18) Jeykar then joined D. Kanga, and when play ceased a few minutes after 6 o'clock the total score was 49.

The full scores are given below:—

PARSEES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Gagrat, l-b-w, b Lord Harris ...	14	c Cox, b Sharpe.....	18
D E Mody, c Poore, b Sharpe ...	16	b Sharpe.....	13
D D Kanga, b Sharpe	3	not out.....	6
Jeyker, not out	2	not out.....	6
M D Kanga, c Cox, b Lord Harris	2		
Cooper, c Sharpe, b Lord Harris	15	did not bat.	
Chonkar, c Dayman, b Sharpe...	3		
R E Mody, b Sharpe.....	0		
Spencer, b Sharpe	0		
Patel, b Sharpe	1		
Tyebjee, b Lord Harris	1		
Extras.....	1	Extras.....	1
Total..	63	Total.....	49

Total runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 2; 2 for 19; 3 for 22; 4 for 42; 5 for 44; 6 for 44; 7 for 50; 8 for 54; 9 for 55; 10 for 63.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	B	R	M	W	Second Innings.	B	R	M	W
Corporal Sharpe ...	112	14	16	6	Corpl Sharpe	85	22	1	2
Lord Harris.....	110	43	3	4	Col Rhodes	20	19	0	0
					Lord Harris	25	7	2	0

GANESH KHIND ELEVEN

First Innings.

Lord Harris, c Spencer, b Kanga	8
Col Rhodes, b Chonkar	25
Capt Poore, c D Kanga, b Chonkar	32
Sergt Elliot, b Chonkar	0
Capt Cox, not out	48
Mr Edgerley, b R Mody	13
Corpl Sharpe, b R Mody	0
Surgn-Maj Stevenson, b Gagrat	0
Pte Dayman, b M Kanga.....	6
Pte Langton, c Chonkar, b M Kanga.....	3
Sergt Lyons, b Chonkar	1
Extras.....	15
Total.....	151

Total runs at fall of each wicket:—1 for 19; 2 for 74; 3 for 74; 4 for 77; 5 for 115; 6 for 115; 7 for 116; 8 for 132; 9 for 140; 10 for 151.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonkar	93	41	4	4
M Kanga	110	46	7	3
R Mody.....	65	24	4	2
Gagrat	25	7	1	1
D Mody	10	4	1	0
Spencer	10	14	0	0

—*Deccan Herald.*

QUETTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE first two ties in the above tournament *viz.* Quetta Station *vs.* Jacob's Horse and Royal Fusiliers *vs.* Middlesex were played off last week. The first tie resulted in a win for the Quetta Station team by nine goals to love.

Quetta Station was represented by—Major Mackenzie, back, Captain Jackson, Surgeon-Major Fullerton, Mr. Russell, while the following played for Jacob's Horse—Captain Grantham, back, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Roome, Lieutenant-Colonel Lucas. The game was, as may be supposed from the result, a somewhat one-sided one, although the Cavalry team tried most manfully to place some goals to their credit, Captain Grantham making some splendid runs up the ground, but the really fine play exhibited by Surgeon-Major Fullerton and Major Mackenzie, ably supported by Messrs. Jackson and Russell, rendered all their efforts of no avail, and the game resulted as stated above. In the first quarter one goal was scored, hit by Major Mackenzie; 2nd quarter, 3 goals by Mackenzie, Jackson and Russell, respectively; 3rd quarter, 2 goals, one by Jackson, and the second the ball went in between the posts off Colonel Lucas's pony's legs; 4th quarter, 3 goals, two hit by Mackenzie and one by Fullerton.

The second tie between the 1st Royal Fusiliers and 2nd Middlesex Regiment resulted in favour of the former by 9 goals to one due, undoubtedly in a great measure to the superiority of the Fusiliers' ponies.

The following were the two teams:—Royal Fusiliers.—Mr. Young, back; Mr. Scoones, Mr. Mallock and Major Briggs. Middlesex.—Mr. Hayes, Back; Major Blake, Captain Saville and Captain Glywel.

For the winners Mallock on a wonderful little Arab pony "Dew Drop" scored the first goal in the first minute of play, followed by a nother hit by Scoones, and the Middlesex replied by one placed to their credit by Hayes. Just as time was called for the first quarter, another goal was hit for the Fusiliers, but was disallowed owing to a foul.

In the second quarter the Fusiliers increased their lead by two more goals obtained by Mallock and Scoones, and in the 3rd, Major Briggs added two more, and in the last Mallock again scored two and Scoones one. The winners were unquestionably the better mounted and owe their victory to their fact in a great measure, although the team played well together and kept the ball in the neighbourhood of their opponents' goal most of the time. For the losers Captain Saville, who had come up all the way from Mhow to play for his regiment, did all he could to avert defeat, making one or two really splendid runs, the others ably seconding him.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending September 24, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	25,639	27,562	..	1,933	...	223
Parcels, &c.	28,661	31,557	..	2,893	...	2,219
Goods						
Other earnings	7,193	5,812	1,381	..	11,764	..
Weekly total	61,516	64,961	..	3,445	..	...
Aggregate ..	7,77,149	7,67,932	...	..	9,217	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th October. 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.....	29·837
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	86·7
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·2
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	176
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·59
" year	93·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th Oct.....	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

M. PASTEUR does not guarantee that inoculation with cholera virus will secure people from an attack of the dreaded malady, but he is very sanguine that this may turn out to be the case. The idea is that of an employe at the Pasteur Institute, M. Haffkine, who has inoculated several persons with virulent cholera poison. Whether the persons thus treated are secure from intestinal attacks, says M. Pasteur, remains to be seen. One of the persons in question has gone to Hamburg to watch the progress of the epidemic, taking with him a letter of introduction from M. Pasteur to the German doctors, and congratulating him on his devotion to the cause of medical science.

A DIPLOMAT'S RECOLLECTIONS.

A good many people have been looking forward to the appearance of Lord Augustus Loftus's "Diplomatic Reminiscences" (Cassell and Co.), to which our London correspondent has referred. The present two volumes make a very good first instalment. As diplomatic memoirs they are perhaps disappointing. Lord Augustus Loftus was, of course, a diplomat from the beginning of his career. He received early encouragement from his Majesty King William IV:—

AN ENCOURAGING START.

To my great consternation, I was invited, with my parents, on two occasions to dine at the Pavilion, and at the age of eighteen it is permitted even for an Irishman to feel shy and nervous. On the first occasion I was summoned after dinner to approach the King, when his Majesty, with that genial kindness which was his nature, and which completely put me at ease, asked me what profession I was destined for. I replied that I hoped to serve his Majesty in the Diplomatic Service; to which the King replied good-naturedly, "And so you shall, my boy, and I will look after you." These royal words, so kindly spoken, were most encouraging, and they inspired me with hope and gratitude.

WHITE WINE AND RED.

The following is an instance of the good nature of King Frederick William III. of Prussia:—

The King was a just, merciful, and benevolent Sovereign. He was often humorous in doing a kind act. I remember an instance of this. A lacquey, who had been discovered after the annual *dejeuner dansant* to have partaken of certain red wine by the stains on his white livery had been summarily dismissed; he placed himself in the King's way, and fell on his knees, asking forgiveness. The King granted him his pardon, adding *Dummer Kerl, warum hast du nicht Weiss getrunken?*

ROYAL HALLUCINATIONS.

From various periods in the writer's diplomatic experiences we take the following:—

Prince Jerome Napoleon was residing at Stuttgart at this time, and I was personally acquainted with him. He was clever, but eccentric. He had a strange hallucination that he had taken part in his uncle's campaigns and had headed a charge of cavalry at Waterloo. It reminds me that George IV. was gifted with a similar hallucination, and on one occasion when Prince-Regent had referred to the Duke of Wellington, who was sitting opposite to him at dinner, to confirm his statement that he had commanded a cavalry corps at Waterloo. His Grace merely replied "That he had always heard his Royal Highness say so."

THE COSTUME OF A GENTLEMAN.

A curious incident happened to me on the first arrival at Berlin of the King of Hanover after his accession to the throne. There had never been much good feeling in England between the Duke of Cumberland and the Whigs, on account of the Duke's Tory politics. On his arrival I felt that I ought to show some respect to his Majesty by writing my name down, but before doing so was careful to refer the matter to Lord William Russell, my chief. He told me to call and to ask his Minister to inform the King that I wished to present my respects to him; but he also told me to go as a private individual, and not in uniform. On all points of "form" and "uniform" the King was most sensitive and inexorable. I accordingly went the next day in evening costume and an incomparable white tie. I found the ante-room crowded with official personages, all in uniform—amongst them the old Prince Wittgenstein, who had always been extremely courteous to me. He came up to me, and eyeing me from head to foot, inquired, *Quel est, mon cher, le costume que vous portez?* (He knew well the foible of the King in regard to uniform.) I replied, *Ce'st le costume d'un gentilhomme anglais*; and he said no more. I waited for two hours, until all the swell personages who had preceded me had retired. General Berger, the Hanoverian Minister, then told me that the King could not receive me, and hinted that I should return in uniform. However, acting by my chief's directions, I did not return. Some two yerrs afterwards the King came again to Berlin, and held a Court for the Corps Diplomatic. Of course I went in uniform, and when the King espied me he called me out and said he was sorry not to have seen me on the previous occasion. In thanking his Majesty I said that "the fault was not on my part.

THE ORATOR'S APOSIOPESIS.

Lord Augustus has something to say about Lord Stratford de Redcliffe under whom he served for some time.

He was of that fine and sensitive nature that the smallest jar on his high notions of what was just and right in the sight of God and man excited his whole nervous system in such a manner that he was unable to restrain his passions or control his feelings. Never was there a man more actuated by the highest principles of honour, of truth, and of justice; never was there any one more anxious to do a kind and generous action, or to recall any expression which in a moment of irritation might have given offence. Although an impressive writer, he was not an orator, like his distinguished relative, George Canning. He often said to me that this want of oratorical power had been the greatest mortification to him through life. He said that on several occasions the subject on which he had wished to address the House of Commons had been most carefully prepared, that the question was known to him in every detail, but that the moment he rose to address the House the whole vanished from him, leaving his mind and memory in a state of mist. He felt like the man who once rose to address the House, and got no further than "Mr. Speaker, I conceive," and after repeating that three times, sat down; on which the next speaker said, "The honourable gentleman who has just sat down has conceived three times, and has brought forth nothing."

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

A characteristic of the Prince Consort is thus happily illustrated:—

I was summoned with Sir Henry Elliot to Potsdam, to "kiss hands" on our respective appointments to Vienna and Copenhagen. We were graciously invited by the Prince and Princess of Prussia to dine at the royal table, and the ceremony was to take place before dinner. The Prince of Prussia was curious to witness the proceeding. I was ushered first into the presence of her Majesty, performed my obeisance, and, kneeling, kissed her Majesty's hand. The Queen addressed to me a few words in that gracious tone so characteristic of her Majesty. On retiring from the royal presence, Lord Malmesbury observed to me that I had not made my bow to the Prince. "I never saw his Royal Highness," I replied "Ah!" said Lord Malmesbury, "thus it is; the Prince is always there, but is never seen."

AN EMPEROR REFUSING TO BE CURED.

The following account of the death of the Emperor Alexander of Russia purports to be new to the world:—The death of the Emperor Alexander has always been a mystery which has never been explained, and has given rise to many false reports of his having been poisoned, of his self-destruction, and of assassination. The real circumstances regarding it were related to me by a personal friend of Sir C. Wyllie (who was the Emperor's physician and friend), to whom they were related by Sir C. Wyllie himself. It appears that the Emperor Alexander had been secretly informed of a conspiracy being formed against him, and that a plot had been made to seize him on his return from Moscow to St. Petersburg very much of the same description as had led to the assassination of his father, the Emperor Paul. It may have been hallucination, for the Emperor Alexander was eccentric in many respects. However, whether real or imaginary, the Emperor acted under its influence, and instead of returning to St. Petersburg by the route which had been decided on, he directed his way southward to Taganrog. He was there laid up with a bilious fever. Nothing would induce him to follow the advice and course recommended by his physician Wyllie and supported by the entreaties of the Empress. It seemed as if he courted death, and would take no means to avert it. He ordered a priest to be sent for. The Empress and Wyllie both impressed on the Emperor the duty of following his medical adviser's prescription, and at the earnest solicitation of the Empress he finally agreed to do so. The priest severely admonished the Emperor on the sin of seeking death, stigmatizing it as suicide, and refused to administer the rites of the Church until he had complied with the Empress's and doctor's advice. The Emperor then consented to have leeches applied to allay the congestion of the brain which had set in. The Empress on visiting him kissed his hand, and expressed her thanks for his adopting the remedy ordered by Wyllie. He then called Wyllie, and asked the Empress and Wyllie whether they were satisfied." On their expressing their satisfaction, he suddenly tore off the leeches and prevented their action, which was the only means of saving his life. The disease thus left to run its course, the Emperor shortly afterwards expired.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

MORE REMINISCENCES OF THACKERAY.

THE conclusion of Mrs. Ritchie's "Chapters from Some Unwritten Memoirs," appears in the September number of *Macmillan*. Mrs. Ritchie begins by telling how her father's lectures began:—One day Jackson drove the blue fly up to the door, and my father, looking rather smart, with a packet of papers in his hand, and my grandmother who had come over from Paris, and my sister and I all got in, and we drove away, a nervous company, to Willis's Rooms to hear the first of the lectures upon the English Humourists. My father was of course very nervous, but as we drove along he made little jokes to reassure us all; then together we mounted the carpeted staircase leading to the long empty room, and after a time he left us. I have no very pleasant recollection of that particular half-hour of my life. I remember the unoccupied chairs and people coming in rather subdued, as if into a church. Many of the windows were open, the sky looked very blue over the roof-tops, our hearts were thumping, the carriages outside came driving up with distant rumbling sounds, growing louder and louder; and I remember wondering at the time whether I should mind very much if the Day of Judgment coul suddenly come upon us and thus put an end to this terrible ordeal, which desperate imagination was a real consolation to me at the moment. It is a happiness to realize now who it was who came to my dear father's help when all our emotion and sympathy was, I fear, only a hindrance.

ANXIOUS TENSION.

And so while my father was paging the manuscript, and our hearts were beating, the people kept coming in more and more quickly and filling up the places in front of us, behind us, all round us, settling down, unfastening their wraps; nodding to each other. I was gazing at a lady who had taken off her bonnet and sat in a little Quaker cap just in front of me, when suddenly there stood my father facing this great roomful. Though we had been waiting all the time, he came sooner than we expected. His voice sounded strained and odd for an instant, and I didn't recognize it. "In treating of the English humourists of the eighteenth century, it is of the men rather than of their works"—so the strange voice began, and then almost immediately it softened and deepened and became his own: and at the same time as he stood there I realized that he looked just like himself; there was his waistcoat and his watch-chain and my vague youthful-spinnings and chokings, and confusions began to subside. I was now glad the Day of Judgment hadn't come. I don't remember taking in one word after the first sentence, but sat staring and taking breath, and realizing somehow that all was going well. Among other things I did notice, and do remember, the proud and happy look of light and relief in my grandmother's face, and her beautiful grey eyes all shining, when the people applauded and the lecture was all over just as unexpectedly as it had begun, and the lady in the Quaker cap tied her bonnet on again, and somebody said she was the Duchess of Sutherland, and the people were all talking and crowding up and shaking hands with the lecturer. Then came the happy drive home; Jackson made the horse gallop, and my father laughed and made real jokes, without any effort, and we laughed and enjoyed every jolt and turning on the way home this time.

THE CARLYLES AND THEIR HOME.

The old house in Cheyne Row is one of the first things I can remember when we came to London. Its stillness, its dimness, its panelled walls, its carved banisters, and the quiet garden behind, where at intervals in the brick-work lay the tobacco-pipes all ready for use; little Nero, the doggie, in his little coat, barking and trembling in every limb—it all comes before one with so much clearness that, although so much has been said about that home, I cannot omit all mention of a place which made so vivid a part of my early life. In the dining-room stood that enchanting screen covered with pictures, drawings, prints, fashions, portraits without end, which my father liked so much; upstairs was the panelled drawing-room with its windows to the street, and the portrait of Oliver Cromwell hanging opposite the windows. But best of all, there was Mrs. Carlyle herself, a living picture; Gainsborough should have been alive to paint her slim, bright, upright, welcoming, in her place. She looked like one of the grand ladies our father used sometimes to take us to call upon. She used to be handsomely dressed in velvet and point lace. She sat there at leisure, and prepared for conversation. She was not familiar, but cordial, dignified, and installed in her corner of the sofa by one of the little tables covered with knicknacks of sil

PURE PERSONALITIES.

The Queen's spirits, unlike those of her distinguished Poet Laureate, do not, "falter in the mist." Her Majesty, on the contrary, derives both physical and psychical strength from the moist, yet bracing, atmosphere that has begun to prevail earlier than usual in this year in the valley of the Dee. She has driven out daily with Princess Beatrice. One of her excursions was extended as far as Braemar, quite twelve miles distant, the journey out and home being accomplished without drawing rein. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Battenberg are showing their prowess amongst the stags, of which there is a greater number than ever in the Birkhall, Abergeldie, and Lochnagar forests. Lord Rosebery, who has been at Dalmeny, goes to Balmoral to take his turn as Minister-in-Waiting, and the Duchess of Buccleuch arrived to resume her duties as Mistress of the Robes.

The silly story about the threatened presentation of a swan-shaped boat to Princess Marie of Edinburgh as a wedding gift had been circulating for many days in the continental papers before it was caught and adapted for English use. Several exalted personages, including, of course, Carmen Sylva, have been credited with the kindly, though imbecile, intention of endowing the young couple with this singularly useless piece of domestic furniture. The idea probably suggested itself to some enthusiastic Wagnerian at the recent Bayreuth festival, but it was not a happy thought to associate Lohengrin and his uncanny method of locomotion with the marriage of a charming young princess. Can it be Mdlle. Vacarescu who has stirred up this covert allusion to the knight who loved and rowed away? There are still rumours that the ceremony will take place in London, but they are absolutely void of even a resemblance to truth.

An Australian public man has been telling an amusing anecdote illustrative of the phenomenal intelligence of British peers and their up-to-date acquaintance with political events. At a London dinner the question of black labour in Queensland came under discussion, and a certain earl turned to the Australian knight and innocently inquired, "By the bye, where is Kanaka? I couldn't find it on the map." His lordship actually thought that Kanaka—the generic name of the coloured labourers from the South Sea Islands—was the title of some new country situated somewhere in the Southern Ocean. Lord Palmerston was wont to glory in his ignorance of Greater Britain, but there are apparently peers to-day who could have given points to "Old Pam" in this matter. Nevertheless, they all believe in "maintaining the integrity of the Empire, however hazy may be their ideas of its geography, and will always be ready to follow whithersoever Lord Salisbury leads in its defence.

The author of "Gossip of a Century" has a couple of interesting stories about Samuel Rogers, which we do not remember to have seen in any of the very numerous memoirs and recollections in which that poet figures. The author met Rogers in Paris with the former's father, and they visited the Catacombs together. The trap door by which the party re-ascended into the living world was the one in the Church of the Val de Grace. It so happened that Rogers was the last to come up. As the Suisse who held upon the "grille" through which we were to pass, perceived the colourless, fleshless face and denuded skull of the poet advancing from the gloom, he motioned him back, saying, "Nay, nay; assuredly Monsieur belongs down below!" But Rogers must have been accustomed to such jokes, which we know were freely administered by Sheridan, Sydney Smith, and others of his friends.

Another anecdote relates that Rogers, not being familiar with all the bizarre detail of Court ceremonial, he one day so far sinned against Royal etiquette as to reply to William IV.—who graciously saluted him with "How d'ye do, Mr. Rogers?"—"Pretty well, Sire, and I hope your Majesty is quite well also." The King became red and confused, but contented himself with smiling, and said nothing. The sovereign's health is, or then was, a matter not to be alluded to in any way at Court. This was a rule strictly observed at Versailles under Louis XIV.

Who shall be Mr. Spurgeon's successor is a question that has interested not Baptists only, but church going-people throughout the country. It may, therefore, be interesting to state (remarks a London correspondent) that the authorities of the Metropolitan Tabernacle have agreed to invite Dr. T. Pierson to resume his ministrations, if not permanently, at any rate for a season. He will probably return from the United States in November. Dr. Pierson's reply to the invitation by cable was "Philemon, verse 3." The text is simply St Paul's benediction to his "fellowlabourer." One member of the congregation points out that verse 22 would have been more to the point: "But withal prepare me also a lodging; for I hope that through your prayer I shall be granted unto you.

Commendatore Perazzi, an Italian senator, when descending from the perilous heights of Saslajoch, on Monte Rosa, at the altitude of nearly 14,000 feet, in August 1876, lost his coat in a crevasse of a glacier. His guides at once said that he would recover it in sixteen or seventeen years, as the glacier was travelling at the rate of about 100 yards a year, and it would have about a mile to go before it would emerge from its strange dark hiding-place. On the 26th of last month, some tourists and guides, passing by chance the foot of the glacier, saw a coat lying on a block of ice. At once they cried out "The coat of Commendatore Perazzi." So it turned out to be. In the pockets were found a handkerchief with his initials, a plan of Monte Rosa, and a pair of eye-glasses. These things the senator has consigned to the Alpine Museum on the Monte dei Capuccini, in Turin.

Mr. Charles W. Barker, writing from Shaftesbury Club, Lavender Hill, to the "Daily Chronicle," says:—Mr. Gladstone does not always owe his happy escapes to his own agility. Early in 1886 I saw an elderly gentleman crossing St. James' Street in a style as leisurely as though he were walking up and down the floor of his library. Evidently wrapped in thought, he did not notice the vehicular traffic in the street. I did, and as there was no time for speech, I seized the old gentleman by the collar of his coat, and by main force dragged him out of peril. He thanked me by mistaking me for a thief, and calling "Police!" "Eh, what," I remarked; "I possibly save your life, and inreturn you call for the police! You are a nice old man: you are." One of a little crowd who had gathered on the path here interposed with the whispered remark, "Don't you know the old gentleman?—he is the G. O. M." "He may be the Grand Old Man under some circumstances," was my rejoinder, "but under present conditions he is the mean old man." Convinced by this time that I had been moved by honourable intentions Mr. Gladstone smiled, and after giving me a few words of an apologetic nature, and a fervent shake of the hand, renewed his walk to Westminster.

Lord Rosebery's reference recently to the prominence that colonial intelligence is gaining in the columns of the London Press is a reminder of his own tour through Australia and New Zealand a few years ago. Perhaps the greatest ovation of the tour was on the occasion when Lord and Lady Rosebery came to the Melbourne Athenæum to distribute the prizes to the pupils of the Scotch College. Young Caledonia in the colonies cheered itself hoarse that day. Another interesting incident occurred during Lord Rosebery's address to a number of working men from Collingwood, a Radical suburb of Melbourne, that will live in history as the first constituency to send a labouring man to a British Parliament. One sturdy artisan got so enthusiastic over Lord Rosebery's progressive democratic sentiments that he cried out "Resign your earldom, and become our member." Lord Rosebery was so tickled by this interjected suggestion that it was some time before he could resume his speech.

The Birkbeck Bank, like the Building Society and Mechanics' Institute of the same name, owes the name to Dr. George Birkbeck, who, in conjunction with Brougham, Bentham, and others, founded the first Mechanics' Institute in London, in 1824. Dr. Birkbeck was a Yorkshireman by birth, but became Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow. He was chosen president of the Mechanics' Institute for life. The Building Society and the bank are more modern institutions which grew out of the association of members of the Institute.

M. Carnot is a model President of the French Republic, and he has received the King of Greece with all the ceremonial of a reigning monarch. For the first time, however, when he drove up to the Hotel Bristol to pay a visit to King George, the guard of the headquarters of the Paris garrison turned out in his honor, and this event has already been much commented on by the Parisians, who think that he is beginning to depart from the rules of Republican simplicity.

Miss Jane Armstrong, an American heiress, commenced to gamble at Monte Carlo. She first won heavily, but fortune changed and she lost her winnings and also dols. 250,000 left her by her parents. She returned to her residence, went to her bed-room, and shot herself through the heart with a revolver. She was twenty-six years of age, and very handsome.

A letter to the *Times* on the Indian Currency question, from Mr. Hesketh Biggs, points out that Canada has a similar silver paper currency to India, and no gold standard. Canada is saved all the inconvenience of a fluctuating silver standard by the law declaring the British sovereign legal tender for four dollars, and a fraction. All that is necessary is to declare that the value of the rupee in future shall not be allowed to fall below one and six, and that the British sovereign shall be legal tender for 13·333 rupees.

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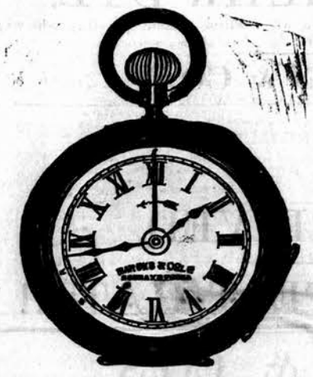

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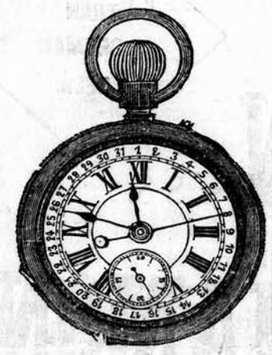

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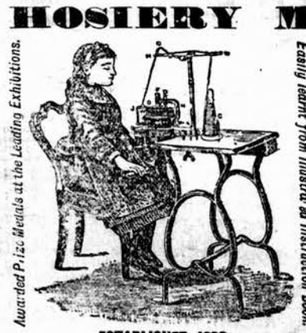

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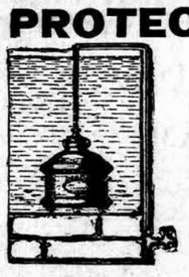

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